SALES.
TTERS & CO.
YDE PARK.
EEL
Furniture
TION,
at 10 o'clock a. m.,
doors north of the Sta-
complete. Parlor and
Sideboard, Dining-room
in Carpets, Hair Mat-
asswave, etc. Also Rose
take the 9 a. m. train.
S & CO., Auctioneers.
p Buggies,
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d 17 Randolph-st.
S & CO., Auctioneers.
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Afternoon, Sept. 3,
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time before the sale. For
, see Messrs. HALL &
S & CO., Auctioneers.
Clothing,
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TION,
m., at our salerooms, 13
S & CO., Auctioneers.
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Sale—
UTTERS & CO.,
and 17 Randolph-st.
N SALE
ICE LOTS
sh-av.,
-NINTH-ST.,
n, Sept. 8, 1873,
THE GROUND.
31 feet. The prop-
most desirable in
nce 1 and 2 years.
nd Depot at 12:30
Depot at 2:30 p.m.
TERS & CO.,
Randolph-st.
DAY'S SALE.
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Mattresses, Show
nd Parlor Stores.
., Auctioneers.
Forenoon,
OUNTAIN,
350; two superior
Bar Fixtures.
Auctioneers,
South Canal-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1873. NUMBER 14.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
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Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Dopper Weather Vanes,
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Brackets, and Store Stools.
ICELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.
Agents for the French Patent
OULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.
gents for Younglove Architectural Iron
mpany.
YATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

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We are selling IMPORTED Cigars lower
an any other Importing House in the city.
We are receiving Imported Cigars daily
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ork, and guarantee our goods GENUINE.
We also keep the largest stock of Clear
vana and Domestic goods in Chicago.
all and get one of our Price Lists, a paper
"GLOBE," or a GOOD CIGAR.

JOSEPH M. LYONS & CO.,

120 RANDOLPH-ST.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S

ARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver
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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

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DRAWING, AND
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The largest assortment of these goods in America. Libe
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Prices uniform with our House,
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AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices
before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS,
Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank
Book Manufacturers, 158 Clark-st.

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WILMETTE.

We are offering at this point, on the Lake Shore, near
Evanston, some of the choicest Grove Property in the vi-
cinity of Chicago. Prices low and terms easy.

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No. 68 Washington-st.

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GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays
excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Mil-
waukee, etc., don't leave until 5 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring
Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays ex-
cepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Sat-
urdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,
at 11 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to
Escanaba.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company,

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the
Stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis
Railroad Company will be held at the Offices of the Com-
pany in the city of Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday, the
8th day of October next, at 13 o'clock, noon.

R. R. COBB, President.
JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

SHIPPING GUIDE.

VAN ARSDALE & CO.'S

SHIPPING GUIDE & GAZETEER,

For the NORTHWEST and TERRITORIES, now in
press and ready in 30 days, embracing over 25,000 towns
and cities, giving names of Town, County, Population,
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VAN ARSDALE & CO.,
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FINE
WATCHES,

We have the largest assortment of Fine Watches in the West, which we are selling at remarkably low prices.

We have just received another large invoice of GOLD GUARD CHAINS.

N. MATSON & CO.,

STATE & MONROE-STS.

REAL ESTATE.

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OF THE

MOST STYLISH

PROPERTY

IN THE

VICINITY OF CHICAGO,

FRONTING

East on Drexel Boulevard, 200 feet wide.
South on Fifty-first-st., 400 feet wide.
West on Cottage Grove-av., 100 feet wide.
North on Fiftieth-st.

Thursday Afternoon, Sept. 4, 1873,

At 3½ o'clock, on the Ground.

The Title is perfect.
An Abstract will be furnished to each pur-
chaser. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 15 & 17 Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS,

Successors to LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

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Receive Deposits, Discount Business Pa-
per, and transact a regular Banking business,
with the same CAPITAL and facilities as
heretofore.

DIG.

We now have more than one thousand clients for whom
we are making collections throughout the United States
and Canadas. No charges unless collections are made.
No attorney's fees in suits. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE
COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st., Chicago.

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BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DE-
POSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage
Business.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois
State Farmers' Association, before the Liv-
ingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page docu-
ment, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be sup-
plied at the following rates:

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WANTED.

Vessel Owners, Attention!

WANTED,

Proposals for the transportation of 500,000 bushels Wheat
from Duluth, Minn., to Buffalo, between Sept. 15 and the
close of navigation. Bids will be received for the whole
or any part of above amount, either at a fixed rate, or
charters to be governed by Chicago rates on the day of
loading. Bids will be opened Sept. 10, and those accept-
ed will be notified on the same day by telegraph and mail.

Address CHAS. B. NEWCOMB & CO.,
Duluth, Minn.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The proprietors of an old-established Manufactory of
Machinery, with a large stock of real estate, stock, ma-
chinery, and buildings without incumbrance, doing busi-
ness in one of the most rapidly developing manufacturing
suburbs of Chicago, desire to associate parties of m. ns
for developing and extending the business now rapidly
increasing.

The proprietors invite the attention of "bona fide"
parties to the opportunity offered, and to such parties an
investigation into the assets and capabilities of the busi-
ness is invited. Address E B, State-st. Savings Bank.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of D. Goodman & Co., is dissolved by limita-
tion.

D. GOODMAN,
E. GOODMAN,
HEZ YOUNG.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1873.

MEETING.

Masonic.

Washtenaw Lodge, No. 149, meets this (Thursday)
evening, at 8 o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 191 LaSalle-st.,
for work on the E. A. Degree. Visiting brethren cor-
dially invited. By order of the W. M.

E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

POLITICAL.

William Gaston Nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by the Democrats.

Of the Republican Delegates, Butler so far Has 174; Washburn, 151; Doubtful, 14.

Legislative Election in California—The Anti-Monopolists Probably Victorious.

The Railroads and the Governorship in the Texas Democratic Convention.

Absolute Free Trade the Doctrine of the Sangamon County, Ill., Democracy.

Secret Session of the McDonough County, Ill., Grangers---The Farmers of Greene County, Ill.

Elections in New Mexico and Wyoming.

The Massachusetts Campaign.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The returns from the canvass thus far give 151 for Washburn; 174 for Butler, and 14 doubtful. The country towns are going almost solid against Butler.

The Democratic State Convention at Worcester, to-day, was a very lame affair. It was thinly attended, and very harmonious in its action. Ex-Mayor Gaston, of Boston, was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

The nomination of Gaston is made with the hope that if there should be a bolt at the Republican Convention by the anti-Butler men, or, if Butler should be beaten and run independent, enough Republicans would go for Gaston to give him a chance of an election; but the indications now are that Washburn will be nominated and re-elected by a great majority.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—A mass meeting was held in Faneuil Hall to-night, in which the German element predominated. Addresses were made by P. A. Collins, Professor Godkniz, and J. E. Fitzgerald. Resolutions were adopted urging the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law. The hall was crammed. Prior to the meeting, a procession, with music, paraded the streets. Everything orderly.

In Charlestown all the ward Republican meetings elected Butler delegates—nineteen in number.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 3.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated for Governor William Gaston, of Boston.

The Convention completed the State ticket as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, William L. Smith, of Springfield; Secretary of State, Benjamin F. Mills, of Williamstown; Treasurer, Nathan Clark, of Lynn; Auditor, Waldo Coburn, of Dedham; Attorney-General, C. Osgood Morse, of Northampton.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic party seeks to revive no dead issues, but stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances; supports the Federal Government in all constitutional authority; regards at this day, as Jefferson did in his, the true province of a Republican government to be protection of rights, and not of interests; defends the reserved rights of the State and people, and opposes centralization that would impair or destroy the constitutional right or independence of other departments, as the executive and legislative departments under their rule have done in overslaughing the honest opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States by increasing their numbers and the appointment of new Judges who are subservient to the Executive and Legislative will; holds that the nearer the approximation that can be made to universal free-trade the greater will be the advantage of the Federal Government to the people of Massachusetts; insists on the substitution of a banking system that shall not cost the people a high percentage to create a currency in a few hands to loan at their own prices to the industrial masses than any other people pay for money loans wherewith to unfold their enterprises and compensate the labor of the nation; opposes all legislation that places railroads or any corporations beyond the jurisdiction of the people through their Legislatures.

Resolved, That the Republican party is responsible for the sanction of the Democratic members of Congress to the corrupt schemes of the Republican party to rob the people of their money.

Resolved, That the disgraceful, partial, and corrupt execution of the Liquor law brings all law into contempt, and calls for the indignant condemnation of every citizen who believes in the impartial administration of justice.

Resolved, That the intervention by the Federal Administration in State politics, for the benefit of its favorites and advancement of its intrigues, is notoriously felt in this Commonwealth, and is hostile to the freedom and purity of elections, an insult to popular intelligence, and merits the indignant reprobation of a people jealous of their rights.

Resolved, That we invite co-operation, and welcome to full fellowship in political action all patriotic citizens who agree with us in these principles, and are willing to unite to establish their benefcent rule in the government of State and Nation.

Resolved, That the time has now arrived for regulating the hours of labor in the manufacturing establishments to ten hours for a day, or sixty hours per week, for women and children, and that this Convention pledges itself to support such legislation as will secure the enactment of such law.

The remaining resolutions are the same as those adopted by the Ohio State Democratic Convention of Aug. 6.

California Legislative Elections.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The election was very quiet. It is estimated that 23,000 votes were polled. It is impossible to get any returns to-night. It is believed that the Anti-Monopoly ticket has carried the election by a good majority.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The vote of the city will probably reach 27,000. It is generally conceded that the Anti-Railroad People's ticket is elected with probably few exceptions. No returns from the interior.

Texas Democratic State Convention.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 3.—The Democratic State Convention which met in Republican Hall was called to order by Col. C. W. Winkler, of Corsicana, at 10 a. m. M. D. K. Taylor, of Jefferson, is temporary Chairman; W. B. Sayers, of Bastrop, temporary secretary. The entire day was occupied in organizing and appointing committees. Adjourned to 9 a. m. Thursday.

The contest for Gubernatorial honors will be lively. Judge John Ireland, of Seguin, Judge Richard Cooke, of Waco, and Col. C. W. Winkler, of Corsicana, are the most prominent candidates before the Convention. Judge Ireland represents the anti-railroad subsidy party. The others are conservative in their views. Since the unqualified withdrawal of J. W. Throckmorton, the railroad interests have not brought forward any one to represent them. It is feared, however, that they will report at the proper time, and create confusion in the Convention. Both parties are canvassing to-night. Delegates who have arrived during the day from the frontier counties have increased Cooke's vote. His friends are confident of success. The opposition to railroad subsidies is very strong and bitter, and if a railroad man receives the nomination there will certainly be a split.

Sangamon County Democracy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3.—The Democratic Central Committee of this county have called a convention to nominate county officers on the 30th day of September. They ask the co-operation of all persons, irrespective of past party affiliations, and set out a platform of principles identical with those adopted by the Farmers' Convention of the State, except one plank, which advocates absolute free trade. This call, it is now certain, will bring out a Farmers' Convention, and the Republicans will abstain from calling any, but will support the Farmers' ticket.

The Election in New Mexico.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 3.—Returns, so far as received at Santa Fe, N. M., indicate the election of the Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, Republican candidate for delegate to Congress, by probably 2,000 majority over Padre Gallegos, the late Democratic delegate. Santa Fe County, which went Democratic two years ago, has gone Republican by more than 500 majority.

Wyoming Legislative Election.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 3.—The election yesterday in Laramie County, Wyoming Territory, for the Legislature passed off in quiet. The whole Republican ticket was elected with the exception of a member of the Lower House.

Farmers of Greene County (Ill.) in Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Sept. 3.—A meeting of representatives of the Farmers' Clubs of Greene County, and of persons desirous of acting independent of party, was held here to-day to consider the question whether they should, irrespective of party, make nominations for county officers, to be elected this fall. The meeting was organized by electing E. A. Giller Chairman, after which it was unanimously decided to put a ticket in nomination.

The situation of political affairs in this county is somewhat mixed. Ordinarily it is Democratic by over 1,000 majority. The Republican Convention, which met recently, decided to take no action. The regular Democratic Convention nominated a full ticket, and, following that, a bolting Democratic ticket was put in the field. A meeting was held here Monday, consisting, with one exception, of farmers, and, after some discussion, it was decided that this so-called citizens' meeting adjourn, and leave the Farmers' Association free to act as it pleased. The farmers met immediately afterwards, but adjourned without putting up any ticket.

After dinner to-day there was a basket picnic and mass-meeting in Court-House Square, which was addressed by Col. Norman J. Colman, editor of the *Rural World*, St. Louis, and by S. M. Smith, of Kewanee, both of whom made strong and telling speeches. W. C. Flagg was to have spoken, but was sick, and had to return home.

The following resolutions adopted by the Farmers' Association were indorsed by the mass-meeting:

We, the farmers and colaborers of Greene County, in mass-meeting assembled, do make the following Declaration of Principles:

First—That we are opposed to all monopolies, and in favor of equal and exact justice to all.

Second—That we are in favor of economy and retrenchment in all offices of the Government, from the lowest county office up to that of President of the United States.

Third—That we will support no candidates for office who will not pledge themselves through the public press to carry out all such measures of reform as the Farmers' County Organization may require of them.

Fourth—We require the Board of Commissioners to investigate the affairs of the county for a series of years back, charges having been made of misappropriation of county funds, and, if such be the case, to institute proceedings for the recovery of the same; and also that they make quarterly reports of the financial condition of the affairs of the county.

The meeting was quite large, and in full sympathy with the farmers' movement.

While the farmers failed to make any nominations to-day, it is not unlikely they will soon do so.

Des Moines County (Ia.) Monopolists' Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 3.—The Radicals, or Monopolists, held their County Convention this afternoon. It was moderately-well attended. All but one of the townships were represented. They showed a weakness that was hardly to be looked for as they took from the Anti-Monopolist ticket three of its candidates. Wilson Williams was nominated for Senator over Beardsley, the old Senator. Williams is on the Anti-Monopolist ticket for Representative. They bid higher than the Monopolists and will get him. They nominated John H. Gear and William Lamme for Representatives. Gear was a member of the last Legislature, and is a railroad man. Lamme is a farmer, and is a bid for the Grangers. They noninated Copp for Auditor and Schaffner for Sheriff, who are on the Anti-Monopolist ticket for the same office. They also made a bid for the Women's Rights people in selecting Mrs. Hager as County Superintendent.

Treasurer Horner is nominated for re-election. He belongs to the Garret-Horner Ring for fleecing the county, and will be defeated. Garret is the Clerk of the county, and he and Horner have been using the public money to buy up warrants and to buy in land at tax-sales. There will be some rich exposures before the election is over. We believe that their ticket will be defeated before the people. There was no enthusiasm, and the thing looks discouraging to Monopolists. Gear will have a hard row to hoe, as he attempts to carry water on both shoulders, and the Grangers will fight him hard. He is essentially a Monopolist.

The New York Democracy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Democratic State Committee temporarily organized this morning, with ex-Lieut.-Gov. Beach in the chair, and adjourned till afternoon.

The Committee to-night issued a call for a Democratic State Convention at Utica, Oct. 1.

The following is the text of the call:

The Democratic-Republican Electors of the State of New York, and all others who favor the restoration of pure and economical government, Municipal, State, and Federal, and who condemn monopoly, shall elect one delegate from each Assembly District to the State Convention to be held at Utica, Wednesday, 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon to nominate candidates for State offices and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

Pennsylvania Politics — The Wilmington (Del.) Election.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The Democrats here have almost unanimously nominated the ticket suggested by Gen. William Riley and others.

The dissenters in the Third Legislative District have nominated Daniel Sullivan, independent candidate, against the Hon. Samuel Josephs, regular nominee.

My previous dispatch of the probable success of the Republican ticket in Wilmington (Del.) is now confirmed, by a large majority.

The Campaign in Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Sept. 3.—I learn on high authority that no attempt has been or will be made, as alleged in the Chicago *Times* editorials and specials, to oust Mr. Baker from his place on the Republican ticket, and no member of the Republican Central Committee has any such idea, and the Chairman and all will labor zealously for his support. The Menosha *Press* is the only Republican paper thus far expressing any dissatisfaction with Washburn's renomination, and that on account of his having refused last year to grant the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company a full land-grant certificate.

The Tazewell County (Ill.) Anti-Monopolists.

PEKIN, Ill., Sept. 3.—The Anti-Monopoly mass meeting to be held here to-morrow promises to be a grand success in favor of reform. The Grant officeholders and wire-pullers will try to get control of it with a view of running it in the interest of Grant, Logan, and monopolies generally, but they will fail. The people are wide-awake, and will look out for the wool-clad wolves.

Legislative Nominations in Hamilton County, O.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—The Republican County Convention, held to-day, nominated, besides a full county ticket, for the Senate George W. Skaas, S. H. Barton, Henry Brachman; for Representatives, James L. Haven, Lewis Seasongood, John A. Trimble, L. L. Brashear, Amzi Magill, E. Zimmerman, W. H. Parham, Andrew Erkenbrecher, S. Vail, Lewis Glenn.

Iowa Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Sept. 3.—The Republicans of the Seventh Senatorial District, in convention at Corning to-day, nominated Lafe Young, of Cass County, for Senator.

The Southern Granges.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Republicans in the South appear to be much exercised at the appearance of farmers' Granges in that section, and have written to the party leaders for information concerning the order and the political property adjoining it.

FOREIGN.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Aug. 24.—In a fight on the Lima & Oroya Railroad, between Chilian and Peruvian laborers, many of the latter were killed.

The threatened inundation of the country around Matacama, Peru, by the damming of the River Rimac, is not likely now to take place. It is estimated that millions of cubic yards of earth were displaced by the slide, which dammed the river to a height of 800 feet. The water in the river has risen to the height of the obstruction, and flows over, steadily descending into the former bed. Three lives were lost.

PANAMA, Aug 24.—Melgar Bachiti and other chiefs, who have been aiding the insurgents in the interests of the clerical party against Guatameia, have been arrested, and will be shot. The present liberal Government knows no other way to keep them quiet.

VALPARAISO, Aug. 7.—A fire in the Ceile Del Cabo caused an estimated loss of $500,000.

Gen. Palacios has been compelled to abandon his proposed attack on Honduras and betake himself with his men on board the steamer Gen. Sherman.

The Nicaraguan Government, being somewhat apprehensive of Palacios visiting that country, has banished suspected foreigners, and placed under surveillance natives thought to be hostile to the existing liberal Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Steamships arriving yesterday and to-day from New York report having experienced a terrific hurricane. They were tossed about so violently that much of their glassware and crockery was broken.

The wife of Capt. Traverse, who was the commander of the British steam-yacht Deerhound at the time of her capture by the Spanish frigate, has published a card appealing to the public to aid her in her efforts to secure the release of her husband, as well as the other prisoners.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Miss Emily Faithfull, contemplates establishing an Industrial Bureau in this city, to provide employment for women in connection with the institutions of a similar character in New York and Chicago.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A Paris dispatch says L. Lemoinne concludes an article in to-day's *Journal Des Debats* with the words, "We can no longer reckon on the appeasement of party spirit, and must dread that the next general election will prove the beginning of civil war."

The *Le Soir* states that Marshal MacMahon, while keeping the greatest reserve in his conversation upon all matter touching the re-establishment of a monarchy, is reported to have said to several Deputies that he had determined never to serve France under the white flag.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 3.—Gen. Hidalgo has resigned the Captain-Generalship of Madrid, and Gen. Riguners has been appointed his successor. By this action harmony has been restored in the Cabinet.

LONDON, Sept. 4—8 a. m.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, in Spain, complains of the recklessness of the Carlist troops in the use of arms sent them from England. They fire at everybody without distinction of party or nationality.

A special dispatch to the *Standard* says the Carlists are preparing for an attack on Tolosa. They are in want of money and horses.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—By a decree of the Emperor, the names of the distinguished Generals of the German army have been bestowed on the forts at Strasburg, Metz, and other places in the territory acquired from France.

ITALY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A letter from Rome says well-informed circles are promulgating a report to the effect that the Pope is willing to be reconciled with Germany on ecclesiastical questions, on the understanding that the German Government will not interfere in the future with Italian complications.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—It is reported that special prizes are to be given to several exhibitors, who were accidentally overlooked in the recent distribution. Nearly all the visitors who came to attend the Exposition have taken their departure from the city. Vienna is now free from cholera.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 27.—The steamer Virginius is still here, but is evidently preparing for another trip to Cuba.

FIRES.

A $12,000 Blaze in St. Louis—Hardware Store Damaged at Columbus, O.; Loss, About $16,500—Destructive Fire in the Pennsylvania Oil District—Woods Burning in Maine—Hotel Burned at Nashville.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—The small cabinet shop of Mayhaum, Schnieder & Co., and several tenement houses, in an alley between Eleventh and Twelfth and Anglerodt and Buchanan streets, were burned last night. The loss is from $12,000 to $15,000.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 3.—At 6 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the rear part of H. Mithoff & Co.'s hardware establishment, at the corner of High and Friend streets. There is no accounting for the outbreak of the fire except by the hands of an incendiary. It was speedily extinguished by the Fire Department, with a loss to the stock of about $15,000, and damage to the building of about $1,500. The insurance on the stock is $20,000, in the following companies: Richland County Mutual, $5,000; Knox County Mutual, $5,000; Franklin, of Columbus, $5,000; Manhattan, $5,000. The insurance on the building is $5,000, in the Franklin, of Columbus.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 3.—An extensive fire occurred at Antwerp in the Lower Oil District at 4 o'clock this morning. Forty buildings were destroyed, involving a loss of $40,000. Partially insured. It was the work of an incendiary.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 3.—A terrible fire is raging in the western part of East Burry, in a piece of woodland. A large force of men are fighting the flames, but if the high winds continue a great number of dwelling-houses will be burned, as the wells are all dry and hardly any water is to be had.

NASHUA, N. H., Sept. 3.—The Merrimac House and stables, and three houses adjoining, were burned by on incendiary this morning. Loss, $25,000.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Tom Scott has achieved another triumph over Garrett of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, by contracting with the management of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, by the terms of which the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, the new branch of the Pennsylvania Central, will have the exclusive right to run their trains over that road. This gives the Pennsylvania Central control of the only direct line between here and New York, they having the control of the N.
and will compel the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to seek a new outlet to New York, part of the way by water.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 3.—During the month of August 1,995 cars of freight were sent east from Des Moines by the Rock Island Railroad. For the same time 1,936 cars were sent westward. On Monday thirty extra trains were sent out loaded with grain. The business of the Iowa Division of the Rock Island Road for August was: Total number of cars handled, 33,812; daily average into Davenport, 171 cars; total west from Davenport, 5,160; total into Davenport from the west, 5,301; total number of cars handled westward, 15,334.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR SPRINGS, Mich., Sept. 3.—A young man named Perkins met a horrible death half a mile south of this place. Cutting down a tree, it fell, striking a smaller tree, and bounding back, striking him just above the left hip, killing him instantly. He was an entire stranger, and had no kinfolks or other means of finding his friends.

WASHINGTON.

Beneficial Effect of the Abolition of the Franking Privilege.

The Post-Office Department Now Thought to Be Self-Sustaining.

Serious Violations of the Postal-Card Contract.

Unsuccessful Efforts to Release Spirits Bonded for Export.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CURRENCY LIMIT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury, it is understood, will recommend in his next report the repeal of all laws which, directly or by implication, have been construed to give him the authority to re-issue all or any portion of the $44,000,000 legal tender reserves. Notwithstanding the adverse report of the Senate Finance Committe upon the question, the Secretary of the Treasury still grees with the minority of that Committee that the laws have fixed the minimum limit of reduction of the currency at $356,000,000, but have left the maximum of circulation untouched at $400,000,000.

SPIRITS IN BOND.

The Internal Revenue Bureau positively refuses to accede to the desires of the Western distillers, that their spirits bonded for exportation may be released from bond to take advantage of the prevailing high prices. The Solicitor of the Bureau has given the opinion that the law does not permit the Commissioner to release the goods when they have once been bonded for export.

RAILROAD POSTAL SERVICE.

Mr. George Bangs, Superintendant of the Railroad Postal Service, leaves for Cincinnati to-morrow to superintend the opening of the new through mail from Washington to Chicago by the way of Cincinnati and Kankakee.

EFFECT OF THE ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Postmaster-General is making arrangements for a statement to Congress at the end of the present year, showing the effects of the abolition of the franking privilege. Although it is not expected that the weight of the mails will be materially reduced, it is believed that the revenue from the sale of stamps will be very great, enough, perhaps, to make the Department self-sustaining. Since the recent legal decision, that the appropriations for departmental postage cannot be considered as money appropriations, but must be used for the purchasing of stamps.

THE REVENUE OF THE POST-OFFICES

has very considerably increased. The Bureau officers of the Post-Office Department are all expected to have their several reports and statements finished by Oct. 1, as the Postmaster-General wishes to devote two months to the careful preparation of his annual report, in view of the recent late changes in the postal law since his last report.

POSTAL CARD FRAUDS.

The Post Office Department has great trouble with the contractors who supply the postal cards. They have utterly failed to comply with the conditions of their contract, and constantly furnish cards below the standard. The Government recently sent an agent to inspect the pulp in the paper mills, who has reported that he was imposed upon by the managers of the mill, and that the samples of pulp he had chosen from the vat were exchanged in his absence, and other samples of a vastly superior quality substituted in their place. The agent has proof of this by a small sample which he had put in his pocket directly from the vat, without being observed. Experts who have examined the two samples state that the small sample, taken directly from the vat, is made from jute and manilla, and that the paper made therefrom would not cost over 16 cents a pound. The paper from the other sample would cost 25 cents a pound. The contract for the cards calls for paper that costs them 25 cents a pound. The mill owners and the postal card contractors are known to work together, one of the owners of the mills being upon the bond of the contractor. The suggestion that the Government should itself undertake to manufacture the postal cards is impracticable, as the Government has not the facilities, and as additional legislation would be required for such change.

[To the Associated Press.

THE LEGAL-TENDER RESERVE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A statement is made, without authority, that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend the repeal of the law empowering him to draw at discretion on the legal-tender reserve. It has been found too great a convenience for the Secretary to make such recommendation.

THE TENNESSEE KU-KLUX.

The Attorney-General has examined the report of the District Attorney relating to the recent Ku-Klux outrages in Tennessee, and decides to defer action until the return of the President. The report shows that members of some of the first families in Tennessee are implicated, and great caution is necessary in proceeding against them. The Attorney-General is silent, not only as to the recommendations of the report, but as to the action he will himself recommend.

THE WAWASSET PROSECUTION.

The Potomac Ferry Company has employed Charles O'Conor to resist their prosecution for the Wawasset disaster.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon sent to Judge Fisher, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, the evidence and the report in the Wawasset investigation, and instructed that officer to institute the necessary suits against any and all persons who have incurred the penalty or forfeiture growing out of the navigation or destruction of this vessel, and for the enforcement of which the United States can be made a party or is interected. The District-Attorney is not instructed as to whether he shall institute criminal proceedings, that being left to his own discretion.

CAIRO.

Murderer Indicted—Wanton Destruction of Property.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 3.—An indictment has been found in the Circuit Court, now in session, against Daisy Breese, who, your readers will remember, was shot in being arrested for the murder of his brother. His wounds have healed, and it is likely his trial will come off this week. His is a bad case, and it will require the greatest ingenuity of his lawyers, Judges Allen and Green, to save him from the gallows. The evidence against him is said to be very strong.

It is reported that a band of men entered a cornfield belonging to a colored man named Johnson, near Makanda, Friday night, and gathered the corn in heaps and burned it, after which they went to Johnson's house to attack him, but he had escaped by the light of his burning corn.

The Late Storm at the East.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 3.—A revenue cutter and merchant steamer have gone to the relief of the fishermen who were caught in the late storm on the Nova Scotia coast. A moderate estimate of the losses to Gloucester by the storm is thirty-five lives and $20,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A London dispatch says the steamship Hammonia, from New York, arrived at Plymouth to-day, and reports having encountered a terrific hurricane on the 24th and 25th of August. Her cabins were swamped with water, and the passengers for a time compelled to vacate them. Several of the boats were lost. She passed large quantities of wrecked matter after the storm, which had been carried away from other vessels.

HALIFAX, Sept. 3.—The schooner Thetis, of Lunenburg, before reported lost with all hands, is in New London, P. E. I., harbor. Three bodies were found in the cabin and the remainder of the crew are supposed to have been washed off. About fifty bodies, supposed to be corpses of American fishermen, have been washed ashore on the north side of Prince Edward's Island; thirty-three of them were picked up between North Cape and Caseumpec.

The bark Helen, laden with corn from Montreal, is a total wreck on Hogg Island, north side. Seven of the crew perished.

Two bodies floated ashore at Campbell. An American Captain at Canso

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Late Ring Convention---Reform of the Judiciary.

The Proposed New Constitution---Planks from the Illinois Convention.

Pittsburgh and Its Ring---The Centennial Wigwam---A What-Is-It.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 26, 1873.

The great State lies across the mountains in summer like the belly and the members. The belly is on the east side of the mountains, and the moral faculties are sedentary and good-natured in spots. Nothing has happened to irritate the dog-days but the late political clambake.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The late Convention of the Pennsylvania Ring at Harrisburg resulted, as usual, in the defeat of the Philadelphia crowd and their candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Bench, one Paxson, by a comparatively unknown man of Jefferson County, west of the mountains,—"a man, pecheesh!" said one of the Philadelphia delegates, "who hadn't, shelpmeGod! no delegate berlow der fift floor of der hotel!"

Three men were put up, and the best of the three ran nowhere, but the obscurest easily beat the Philadelphian, "because," as the old Western delegate said: "Vote for a Philadelphia politician of Bill Mann's stripe. No, sir! Not if he were one of the Elect. We have to carry that corrupt Ring in every contest we have throughout the West. There isn't enough honest political ability in the Republican party of Philadelphia to supply the smallest county in the mountains."

Mr. Bill Mann made a speech for Mr. Paxson in the caucus, to no avail. That Warwick, buoyed along on the huzzas of servile throats, saw his influence go for naught amongst those Scotch and Irish borderers whose forefathers marched on Philadelphia in the times of the Paxton boys.

The Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania is scarcely less important to the country without than to the Commonwealth within. From Pennsylvania emanate most of the surreptitious, double-meaning charters which plague the people and the Government equally, and a loose Legislature has no other corrective than a righteous and able Judiciary. If there was one newspaper in Pennsylvania of equal knowledge, spirit, and honesty, it might neutralize the whole of the willful politics of that State, and rally the people upon some one steady purpose of amelioration.

THE SUPREME BENCH OF PENNSYLVANIA

consists of John M. Read, Chief Justice; George Sharswood, Democrat, who will become Chief Justice in December next, if Agnew does not H. W. Williams, of Allegheny County; Daniel Agnew, of Beaver; and Ulysses Mercur. They receive $7,500 a year, and all but the Chief Justice are Presbyterian Elders. Chief Justice Read is of the grave, steadfast, well-intoned family of George Read, signer of the Declaration and Chief Justice of Delaware. That calm, pastoral Judge was grandfather of the present Chief Justice, who, in turn, is the parent of a Meredith Read, our Consul General at Paris. John M. Read was nominated by President Polk for an Associate Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court in 1845; James Buchanan defeated his confirmation in the Senate, and the late Justice Grier was nominated instead. Chief Justice Read is in the radius of 70 years; some say he is a great lawyer, but a poor Judge.

His associate, Sharswood, is a law-writer and authority on legal ethics, and, like many of the old Democrats of the State, possessed of a strong sense of the proprieties of office and of the highest social respectability. Mercur, on this Bench, was supposed to have been put there to assist the railroad interests, particularly the Credit Mobilier of America; while at Washington, he was a quiet man of application, never losing a client, but making no fame.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND ITS JUDICIARY.

I have been obliged with a copy of the proposed new Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, a document considerably larger already than the Federal Constitution, and with a Declaration of Rights consisting of twenty-six clauses.

Nevertheless, it seems to be a just and reasonable document, worthy of the able body of men who put it together. The President, William M. Meredith, is dead,—an old Whig of high-mindedness, learning, and purity, who belonged to that able list of Cabinet-Ministers, never members of Congress, like George Bancroft, Judge Black, Montgomery Blair, William Duane, Joseph Holt, Amos Kendall, Henry Knox, Hugh McCulloch, James Kirke Paulding, Richard Rush, Edwin M. Stanton, William Wirt, Gideon Welles, Winfield Scott, and Henry Stanbery,—not to omit Benjamin Franklin Butler, who happily died before Ben Butler was raised to his bad eminence. These were men named by selection, and not by succession, nor from party-pressure. However, there have been several men in the present Cabinet who never sat in Congress, and it is a poor rule which will not work both ways. There is Robeson, for instance. He was neither in the line of succession nor of selection; he was discovered like the late asteroid, but in no particular declination or ascension, and, like the new asteroid, it took his light about forty-five years to reach the earth. It came red to us.

The article on the Judiciary in the Pennsylvania Constitution now mooted, prescribes seven Supreme-Bench Judges, who shall sit for twenty-one years each, and be ineligible to re-election.

What a rebuke is this from the collective learning and experience of the State upon a short, elective Judiciary. It shows, besides, that the State Constitutions are drawing nearer and nearer to the example set in the Federal Constitution.

These seven Judges shall be elected by the State at large, and the senior by commission shall be Chief Justice. They shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction where a corporation is defendant only, of habeas corpus, of mandamus, and also of quo warranto, but only with State officers of general jurisdiction. Four District Courts of Common Pleas, of three Judges each, are provided for Philadelphia City, and two for Pittsburgh, numbered, and their increase provided for. One Prothonotary, without fees, shall be provided for all the courts in Philadelphia, and be subject to removal by the majority of the Judges. Will the Ring let this valuable office slip? Presumedly not, when even the Clerkship of the Court of Quarter-Sessions is so valuable that the Federal Postmaster of Philadelphia changes off for it.

These twelve Philadelphia Judges shall, by threes, delegate the Judge to hold Quarter-Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, and shall boss the Justices of the Peace, and be competent to hold Orphans' Courts. Thus, at a swoop, the Constitutional Convention has laid the ax at the root of a political Judiciary, and, conceding suffrage throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth as the basis of appointment, has made good behavior the obligation, and life the lease, of the Judge on the highest Bench.

The Justices of the Peace shall be elected and commissioned for five years, but in Philadelphia there shall be one Court of Police and Civil Causes, limited to $100, held by five magistrates elected on general ticket, each voter to vote only for a portion of the magistrates; and such magistrates shall have a fixed salary and nothing else. Fees of courts are uniformly to go into the City Treasury.

There are thirty-two clauses in the article on the Judiciary in the new State Constitution, and seventeen clauses of general provisions, showing the importance of the subject in the present condition of Judicial morals.

All District Judges shall hold for ten years, subject to suspension for impeachment when two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature orders it. Each voter votes for one Judge only where two are to be elected, and for two only where three are to be chosen. No Judicial salary shall be diminished in the term, though it may be increased; and no fee or perquisite whatever shall be allowed to any of them.

The twenty-first section of the Constitution makes the Supreme Bench judge, before a jury, of the validity of any act of the Legislature declared to be passed by bribery or fraud, and such judgment shall be conclusive. No officer of the Commonwealth or member of the Legislature shall be exempt from testifying in such cases.

Thus, at Harrisburg, as at Washington, people desire to set the Judiciary to reform the Legislature.

The Court of Nisi Prius is abolished; so is the Register's Court in the counties, in favor of the Orphans' Court; and the Legislature is forbidden to create any other court, so as to make the new system uniform throughout the Commonwealth, large cities excepted. By agreement, litigants may dispense with a jury, and submit their cause to the Court. This shows that the average stupidity of the jurymen has been observed, and he is no longer the palladium, etc., which he used to be.

I have thus boiled down the recommendations of the most prominent and able constitutional body in the East, to show you that our evils are uniform, and that they may be ascribed to the aggressive dishonesty of political parties, out of whose way it is necessary to set the courts of justice in order to preserve "life, liberty, and the security of property."

Only 3,000 copies of this Constitution were ordered to be printed,—an insufficient number.

THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY RING.

"They are making ready to lay from five to ten millions more debt upon Pittsburgh," said a leading citizen of that town to me yesterday. "Water-works is a part of the pretext, but we have all the elements of a devouring Ring in that city. Our press and most able resisting leaders have been ground between the upper and nether mill-stones. Morehead and Tom Marshall seem to have gone into voluntary retirement and disgust. The *Commercial* newspaper, which was in part a free-will offering, has been sold out to Cameron's faction, and Russell Errett is running it. The only paper we have to lead the battle against the Ring is the *Telegraph*, Bascher Swope's paper."

"Who make up the Allegheny County Ring?"

"Well, to begin with Mackay, the man just nominated for State-Treasurer. He is the connecting link between the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Rings: a man nearly in the grave with disease, 40 years old, and, being acquainted with banking and accounts as one of our cashiers, he was most available for the State politicians. He had to do with Evans, Yerkes, and all these scrapes, and yet, facing public indignation, he is nominated again by acclamation. The other Ringsters at Pittsburgh are Errett; Chris. McGee, the City Treasurer; R. Elliott, equal in poker-playing and manipulation; Tom Steele, and Tom Bigelow, the City Solicitor. The latter is a precocity, 28 years old, and Simon Cameron could teach him nothing. He was born with teeth, and with his head already in the public bin.

Such are some of the heroes of the period of freedom on the site of Fort Du Quesne.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

There may be plenty of patriotism, but there is no modesty, about the proposed Centennial display at Philadelphia. Gin-mills, lodging-houses, puppet-shows, are what are not labeled "Centennial." The rest of the country is in a state of half curiosity in the premises. The exhibition is without a head, a model, or general consent. John Bigelow, late Minister to Paris, is just now arousing the ire of the Quaker burghers by speaking frankly in the matter; and, at the risk of provoking ill-will, which is the lot of all reformers, I venture the statement that the Exhibition is just now in the hands of a Legislative and City Ring notorious for cunning, crooked, and ignorant characteristics.

The State is supinely in the hands of the worst administration in America—Commonwealth history. The city is, if possible, worse off; and Allegheny County, in which Pittsburgh is situated, has a Ring copied after that of Philadelphia. If these people are to handle the Exhibition, it will come to a scandal, mocking, instead of representing, civilization. How they are to keep their hands off, where they have original jurisdiction, is a problem. The preparatory to any Centennial Exhibition, a little washing, rinsing, and ironing out of such authorities is necessary.

The Centennial Commission is beset with small local harpies, who expect to take mankind by the hand as a patron, and go the round of the world with decorations bestowed by grateful Principalities. If we are to have an Exhibition, let the Government step in, by a Commission which shall take control of it.

To whom are we to exhibit ourselves? To our tax-payers, showing them the benefits of a partial taxation, and what others have got for our money? Are we to show the three patriotic cabin-passengers who came in on the Pennsylvania in thirteen days, that $600,000 ship? Or shall we show the ashes of whole harvests of corn burnt for fuel, because unable to pay transportation over land-grant railroads made of tariff-iron? There is plenty in the country to show, and it is right enough for Philadelphia, under respectable auspices, to get the local benefit of showing it; but, as the guests and visitors will be almost wholly ourselves, let us exhibit our needs as well as our triumphs. We want the Indian policy represented by Sear-Faced Chesley, and an accurate diagram of the simplicity of Republican government as illustrated in the President's gifts, frankincense and myrrh. The Chorpenning and other claims might have a case with Kemble's letter, and be explained by Mr. Yerkes with Gov. Hartranft's pardon in his hand. Mara, Collector Brooks, and Bill Mann, together, will attest how well the revenue is collected in Philadelphia. The old iron-clads rotting at League Island will show the conscience of our citizen ship-builders. And the Pennsylvania Legislature, with two or three detective policemen in it, will represent the average United States Senator-maker. Ben. Butler will stand for honesty, Zack Chandler for temperance, Pomeroy for purity. These will represent the moral growth of the country; and Independence Bell, cracked, will toll the welcome to this Madame Tussand's collection. The trophies of the past century have been too admirable in America to permit their material depiction in ministure. A school-house model is not the spirit of its philanthropy. Nor are the spiritual needs of our period, which most concern the Centennial thinker, likely to be solved by the fond jubilation of manufacturing and shopkeeping egotism. If there is anything we want little of in this day, it is volatility on a national scale. The very essence of Republican government is proposed to be sopped away in three terms, two of which have been without example, to gratify nothing but the contentedness of fellows in office largely abetted by manufacturing and bank-ing capital. Give us a model city in its government and nationality, and we shall all be more hopeful of the Exhibition.

It may be said, as well, that late exhibitions of this kind have been attended with considerable fatality. Do you remember that letter which the King of Prussia wrote to his Queen from Sedan:

"When Napoleon surrendered his sword to me, I recalled the last time I had seen him at Paris in all the plenitude of his power, the host of the monarchs and people of civilization."

In the same way, the King of Austria and Hungary,—Kaiser no more,—without allies or an exchequer, made an exhibition of his calamity, and the assembling of his guests was the signal for a panic which turned Vienna into a wailing-place. GATES.

CRIMINAL RECKLESSNESS.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Criminal recklessness and indifference seem to be the order of the day on our various railroads; but not until the Companies are made to feel the severe penalties of the law can we hope for any improvement. This afternoon, the section-man of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, between Utica & LaSalle, while repairing the track on a sharp curve, took out a rail without sending a danger-flag in either direction. As the men were getting ready to replace the rail, a wild freight-train came round the corner, and, before any signal could be given, ran off the track, and the engine and four cars were badly damaged. Had this been an express train going at the usual speed, who can tell how many lives would have been lost? The only excuse the section-boss had was, that "He did not know that any train was coming;" and this from a man who knew that extra freights were continually passing that very point. Is this section-boss any less criminal than Beane; and will the railroad discharge him to-day, and re-engage him next week at less wages? O.

Gold in Vermont.

The annual excitement over the discovery of gold in Vermont has commenced again. This time the gold has been discovered about seven miles from Rutland, on the Mill River. A party of prospectors started from the town on Tuesday and followed the stream up and down for several miles. The local paper states that "in every place where they took up a panful, abundant traces of gold were discovered. It has been carried down the stream by the action of the water, and is deposited in the crevices of a soft rock, which is abundant on either side. It is the pure dust in large and small particles, clear of quartz, and in an abundance of black sand. The quantity that is scattered for several miles at least along the river indicates the presence of an abundant supply at no great distance, and the fortunate discoverer of the 'lead' has a fortune early made. After prospecting several hours, the party returned to Rutland with a liberal supply, and with the firm conviction that, should a competent miner visit the place, he could trace the lead and thus reach a rich deposit, from which would flow untold wealth." This, it may be mentioned, is about the hundred and fiftieth time that gold has been discovered among the rocks of the Green Mountain State. The next discovery always made is that it does not exist in sufficient quantities for a prospector to earn 50 cents a day searching for it.

RAILROAD-RATES.

Schedule of Reasonable Maximum Rates of Charges by the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company, as Adopted by the Illinois Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners---The Rates Applicable to Other Railroads for Like Distances.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 2, 1873.

The schedules are furnished at last, and it is due to the Commissioners to say that they have been steadily at work, and have exhausted every means available to prepare such rates as will be acceptable to the various roads in the State. The rates fixed in the schedule below for the Toledo & Wabash Road will apply to the Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Central, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern, and probably others, for like distances. B.

A SCHEDULE of reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, and cars by the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company, on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, the branches thereof, and any road or roads used, operated, or controlled by said corporation, within the State of Illinois; made by the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, as directed by law.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 1, 1873.

PASSENGERS.

Three cents per mile for the transportation of any person, with ordinary baggage not exceeding 100 pounds in weight: *Provided*, said railroad corporation shall not charge, collect, or receive more than one and one-half cents per mile for the transportation of children 12 years of age or under: *And provided, also*, a charge of 10 cents may be added to the fare of any passenger when the same is paid upon the cars, if a ticket might have been procured within a reasonable time before the departure of the train.

FREIGHT AND CARS.

| DISTANCES, IN MILES. | Merchandise in cents, per 100 pounds. First Class. | Second Class. | Third Class. | Fourth Class. | Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Malt, Oats, Peas, Beans, Buckwheat, Flaxseed, Timothy-seed, Clover-seed, Hemp-seed, Millet-seed, Broom-corn, Hops, Potatoes, Onions, Turnips, Cabbages, Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Quinces, Grapes, Nuts, Dried Fruits, Vegetables, Hay, Straw, Coal, Coke, Stone, Lime, Cement, Sand, Gravel, Iron Ore, Pig Iron, Bloom, Scrap Iron, Salt, Hides, Stumpage, Logs, Posts, Piling, Wood, Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Pickets, Telegraph Poles, Railroad Ties, Staves, Heading, Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Carriages, Furniture, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Drugs, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cotton, Woolen, Paper, Rags, Hardware, Cutlery, Tinware, Glassware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furs, Woolen Goods, Cotton Goods, Notions, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Tobacco, Manufactured Iron, Nails, Spikes, Castings, Machinery, Boilers, Engines, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Furniture, Oils, Paints, Glass, Putty, Stoves, Hollow-ware, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furs, Cotton Goods, Woolen Goods, Notions, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Tobacco, Glassware, Tinware, Hardware, Cutlery, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Leather, Boots, Shoes, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Wagons, Furniture, Paper, Rags, Bagging, Bale Rope, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Whisky, Alcohol, Camphene, Burning Fluid, Petroleum, Coal Oil, Gasoline, Naphtha, Benzine, Rosin, Tar, Pitch, Resin, Turpentine, Glass, Putty, Window Sash, Doors, Blinds, Nails, Spikes, Castings, Machinery, Boilers, Engines

THE LAW COURTS.

Fight for the Body of an Alleged Soldier—Plenty of New Business, but Very Little of General Interest—Bankruptcy, Courts in Brief, and New Suits.

James McCann yesterday petitioned the Superior Court for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that he was arrested, last Tuesday, by Mark Walker, Brevet Captain of the Nineteenth Infantry, as a deserter from the Eighth Infantry, but released on the representation of friends that he was not the man; and that he was yesterday rearrested on the same charge. It is affirmed that the intention is to hurry the man off without inquiry or giving him the chance of clearing himself, for the purpose of trying him by court-martial. The petitioner declares that he never was in the army.

Fairbank, Peck & Co., of this city, yesterday petitioned in bankruptcy for the adjudication of Stephen M. Staples, merchant and trader, Evanston, in this State, and for a warrant for the seizure of his property, alleging as an act of bankruptcy suspension of payment on commercial paper amounting to $3,406.20, as well as other monies unknown, amounting in the aggregate to $20,000, which he is unable to pay, his assets being small and uncertain. The usual rule and warrant issued.

Charles Neu yesterday petitioned the Superior Court for divorce from his wife Katherine. The parties were married in Boston, in January, 1857, and lived together until the 30th of last month, when she deserted her family. The complainant alleges that his wife has for a long time been a drunkard, and that she has systematically neglected her children and her family duties.

William F. Thomas yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit, $3,000 damages, in the Superior Court, against Henry Thomas.

Gilbert Laberge yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court against the city of Chicago, in case, $5,000 damages.

Jacob C. Bloom, of Michigan City, Ind., yesterday petitioned the Superior Court for mechanics' lien on a house and lot on Prairie avenue, near Sixty-third street, for $237, making Craigis Sharp, Jr., defendant.

Thomas H. Churchill yesterday petitioned the Superior Court for divorce from his wife, Caroline M., alleging desertion simply. The parties were married at Madison, Wis., in 1867.

Sarah C. Howe yesterday commenced suit against the North American Life Insurance Company, in assumpsit, in the Circuit Court, $5,000 damages.

Mathias Schaub yesterday commenced suit against the German House Association, Martin Schmitz, John A. Huck, and others, in assumpsit, $1,000 damages.

Alson S. Sherman yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against the Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, in assumpsit, $3,000 damages.

Sarah A. Campbell yesterday petitioned the Circuit Court for dower to the one sixty-fourth part of the east half of the northwest fractional quarter of the west fraction of the southwest quarter (north of the Indian boundary line), and the northwest fractional quarter (south of the Indian boundary line) of Sec. 5, 37, 15, making the Calumet and Chicago Canal & Dock Company defendants.

Keeley & Kerwin yesterday commenced suit against William Raleigh in the Circuit Court, in assumpsit, $1,200 damages.

Eldridge & Tourtelotte, attorneys, yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit, in the Circuit Court, against Israel Smith, of Rochester, State of New York, for $10,000 damages. They obtained an attachment, the defendant being a non-resident. The suit is brought for attorneys' fees, costs, monies expended, etc.

Dora F. Huston yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court, in assumpsit, $3,000 damages, against the Chicago Life Insurance Company.

Plowden Stevens yesterday petitioned the Circuit Court for mechanic's lien on the building and lot of Vanderkloot & Co., situate in Sec. 28, 39, 14, for goods supplied, etc., amounting in value to $800.50.

The National City Bank of Cambridge yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit, in the Circuit Court, against Elijah and Nathaniel F. Stone, $400 damages.

Amavilla B. Mulvey yesterday commenced suit in ejectment from certain lots in Block 2 and 3, in the subdivision of the north half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Sec. 15, 38, 14, against Joseph G. Gibbons and Daniel H. Horne, in the Circuit Court.

Rodolphus K. Turner yesterday commenced action in ejectment in the Circuit Court, against Hugh Chitteck, from the south 20 acres of the east half of the northeast quarter of Sec. 18, 38, 14.

James Cash yesterday filed a bill in the Circuit Court to restrain Emmanuel and Ono Earnshaw and John Worthy receiving or collecting any monies belonging to the late firm of Earnshaw, Atkinson & Co.; and an injunction to that effect issued.

Yesterday was default and judgment day in the Superior Court, and Judge Gary made a large number of orders, covering six pages of the minute-book. The only judgments of importance were in McMullen v. Burns, for $2,612.12, and Johnson v. Poleman, for $1,846.80.

James E. Lyon, George M. Pullman, and Charles H. Moore yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against John S. Harris and Charles H. Wheeler, in debt, $15,000.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company and Josiah Bacon v. Herman B. Hale; patent infringement suit. Same v. the following, respectively: Edward S. Hobert, Jeremiah Phillips, John Skinner, James W. Stephens, Albert M. Kelsey, Alex. E. Kennedy, Berridge J. Kellogg, Charles H. Dyer, Van Ransseler David, Olon P. Baker, Andrew J. Harris, John S. Marsh, James J. Newman, Samuel B. Noble, Lorenzo C. Rice, Charles L. Sawyer, J. Atwood Swasey, and Anderson W. Todd.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—8,369 and 8,370—Appeals. 8,371—National City Bank of Cambridge v. Elijah Stone and Nathaniel F. Stone; assumpsit, $400. 8,372—Amavilla B. Mulvey v. Joseph G. Gibbons and Daniel H. Horne; ejectment. 8,373, 8,374, 8,375, 8,376, and 8,377—Appeals. 8,378—Rodolphus K. Turner v. Hugh Chitteck; action in ejectment, $500. 8,379—Sarah C. Howe v. North American Life Insurance Company; assumpsit, $5,000. 8,380—Abraham N. Van Alstine v. David Ross; assumpsit, $500. 8,381—Matthias Schaub v. The German House Association, Martin Schmitz, and John A. Huck; assumpsit, $1,000. 8,382, 8,383, and 8,384—Appeals. 8,385—Alson S. Sherman v. Eagle Works Manufacturing Company; assumpsit, $3,000 damages. 8,386—Sarah A. Campbell v. Calumet & Chicago Land and Dock Company; petition for dower. 8,387—Keeley & Kerwin v. Wm. Raleigh; assumpsit, $1,200. 8,388—Eldridge & Tourtelotte v. Israel Smith; assumpsit, $10,000 and attachment 8,389—F. A. Batty v. F. M. Clarke; assumpsit, $150 8,390—Dora T. Haston v. Chicago Life Insurance Company, assumpsit, $3,000. 8,391—Plowden Stevens v. Burnett, Vanderkloot & Co. et al; petition for mechanics' lien. 8,392—James Cash v. John Atkinson, Emmanuel and Ono Earnshaw, and John Worthy; bill and injunction. 8,393 and 8,394—Appeals. 8,395—Appeal. 8,396—James E. Lyon, George M. Pullman, and Charles H. Moore v. John S. Harris and Charles H. Wheeler; debt, $15,000. 8,397—Appeal. 8,398—Doris Schulz v. Anders Christiansen; ejectment. 8,399—Heerkes G. Veersema v. James Dumphy; same. 8,400—John T. Pirie et al v. M. Harrigan and D. Kivilin; assumpsit $700.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,889—Appeal. 44,890—William F. Thomas v. Henry Thomas; assumpsit, $3,000. 44,891—Gilbert LaBerge v. City of Chicago; case, $5,000. 44,892—Thomas H. v. Caroline M. Churchill; bill for divorce. 44,893—Jacob C. Bloom v. Craigis Sharp, Jr.; bill for mechanic's lien, for $237. 44,894—Sigismund Heidweger v. Ambrose Andreo and Peter Hand; assumpsit, $500. 44,895—Charles v. Katherine Neu; bill for divorce. 44,896—George E. White v. John Morawa and Joseph Fusick; confession of judgment, $65.98. 44,897—Maria Weidemann v. The unknown heirs of Chr. Ruediger and John Libs; bill for partition. 44,898—People ex. rel. James McCann v. Mark Walker, Brevet-Captain Nineteenth Infantry; petition for habeas corpus.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The Board of Trustees of this village assembled at the Council Chamber on last Tuesday evening. There were present Trustees H. G. Powers, L. J. Gage, William Blanchard, O. A. Willard, and Wilson Phelps; Hugh A. White, the Corporation Counsel, and Charles K. Bannister, Village Clerk.

The Committee on Water-Works being called on for a report, recommended that all work be deferred to next spring, as in their opinion it would not be practicable to enter on the work at this season of the year.

The report was accepted, and the Committee continued.

The owners of property fronting on Michigan Park and near to the corner of Michigan avenue and Davis street, presented a protest against the erection of the Engine-House for the water-works in front of their property. Referred to the appropriate committee.

Bills amounting to $1,071.39 were audited.

William Blanchard moved that the Committee on Water-Works be instructed to advertise in such papers as they may deem advisable, for proposals for laying and furnishing the pipes and water-mains for the water-works.

Carried, and the Board then adjourned.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

The Trustees of this suburb assembled in their new Council Chamber, in J. B. Adams' Block, on Thursday evening. There were present Trustees Goodman, Watson, Didier, Morgan, Warren, and President Adams.

The Attorney of the Board, Judge Ide, presented an ordinance vacating the west half of Block 10, and the east half of Block 11, in Julius White's Addition, for the purpose of widening Hinman avenue.

The Street Commissioner was instructed to report, at the next meeting, the names of those delinquent in laying the sidewalks ordered by the Board.

A committee was appointed to ascertain the cost of constructing street-crossings.

Ordinances relating to the obstruction of streets, sidewalks, and alleys, and for the establishment of a Board of Health, were passed.

Sylvester Goodman and J. B. Adams were appointed to investigate the title and condition of the old burying-ground on the West Ridge, and to report the names of parties owning land over which streets are to be located. Adjourned.

HIGHLAND PARK.

There will be a grand musical entertainment on the grounds of W. W. Boyington, Esq., this evening. Music by the Great Western Light Guard Band. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the First Baptist Church.

A HIGH-TONED FIREMAN.

The Chief of the Pesth Fire Department Greets "The Right Honorable Commander-in-Chief of the Chicago Fire Brigade," which is Matt Benner.

The Fire-Marshal has received from Count Edmond Szechenyi, Commander-in-Chief of the Budapest (Pesth) Fire Brigade, and President of the United Fire Brigades of the Hungarian States, a handsome photograph of the principal officers under him, grouped in an oval, and surrounded by appropriate emblems of their profession. At the head is a fine view of the city, and at the bottom, on each side, are photographs of their fire-engines. Accompanying the photograph is a lithographed letter, addressed to "The Right Honorable Commander-in-Chief of the Fire-Brigade at Chicago," asking him to accept the photograph as an evidence of their "brotherhood feeling against Chicago," and asking for some of our "portraits, views of buildings, engines, truck-ladders, and printed reports."

From the photograph, some idea of the character of the Hungarian fire service may be obtained. Their best engine, apparently, is an old-fashioned hand-engine of a pattern which certainly could not be equal to our old engines of the second class, in the days when the boys ran "wid de masheen." Their hook-and-ladder trucks are also deficient in many respects as compared with ours, but their means of raising hose aloft, and for climbing by rope ladders, seem far ahead of any similar apparatus used by us. Their uniform consists of a helmet, loose tunic with belt, and loose pants. Their method of giving orders is by bugle-call, which seems infinitely preferable to the confused noise and shouting prevalent in our departments. On the whole, we could exchange many valuable ideas with them, and it is intended to send to Count Szechenyi a very full description of our machinery, organization, and regulations. The Fire Department also received a pair of photographs showing the manner of using the "aerial ladders," now in use in Milan, Italy. They are the invention of an Italian, but the patent in this country is owned by Madame Scott-Uda, an energetic business lady, who desires to introduce the ladders into our Fire Department. If the photographs give a correct idea of their working, there is no doubt that they would be very valuable assistants in putting out fires and in assisting escapes from burning buildings.

RAILROAD NEWS.

A NEW ROAD.

The Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad Company has just completed that section of its road between Decatur and Montezuma, a distance of 86 miles, and the balance of the road between Montezuma and Danville will also be shortly completed. From Danville the Company's trains will run on the track of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad to Indianapolis, Ind. At Decatur, the beginning of the road, it connects with the main line of the Illinois Central, and the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads. At Tuscola, 36 miles from Decatur, it crosses the track of the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central, and at Montezuma it crosses the track of the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad. Mr. H. C. Moore is Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the new road, and the general offices of the Company are at Decatur, Illinois.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company is building car and machine shops at Springwells, Mich. The first building is already roofed, and the portion for offices receiving the second story. This is to be a substantial structure, the interior having the support of iron columns, and containing the compartments for the vaults. The slated roofs of the completed buildings are of a tasty order, and seen from a distance give the structure a neat appearance. Beyond, the second round-house begins to loom up, and between it and the Michigan Southern Railroad another shop is assuming formidable proportions. Another round-house fronting on the Central, is roofed, and will correspond in design with the others. The southern portion of the site is being rapidly leveled down and the ravines and interior of shops filled up. What only one year ago was a vast field, now assumes the appearance of a city suburb, containing immense factories. The machinery in all the buildings is taxed to its utmost to do the work which the Company has on hand. The buildings embrace two foundries, a blacksmith-shop, machine-shop, and a preparing and setting up-shop. Four freight cars are turned out daily, which is only a fifth of what the Company would like to have finished under the present pressure of orders.

"THE CHICAGO & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD"

DELPHI, Ind., Sept. 2, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In giving an extract from an article in the Delphi *Journal*, your types make the road to be the "Chicago, Dayton & St. Louis Railroad," whereas the road is called the "Chicago, Delphi & Southwestern Railroad." The citizens of the Wabash country feel a deep solicitude in the subject of this road, making, as it will, the only direct communication between your great city and the Southwest. A meeting in the interest of this great road will be held in your city on the 9th day of October next, at which meeting delegates will be present from all the States interested. Yours truly, JAMES H. STEWART.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A special meeting of the lady Directors of the Orphan Asylum will be held there this morning at 10 o'clock.

Thomas Marony is a bad man. He spit in Ellen Connor's face, and it cost him $6, assessed yesterday by Banyon.

John Lenderyon, who fell from the top story window of DeWolf's Building on Tuesday evening, is progressing rapidly towards recovery, and expects to be about in a week or so.

The Rev. Dr. Peck will deliver his popular lecture, "Pluck vs. Luck," this evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Ada street, between Lake and Fulton streets.

The Law and Order Committee will hold a meeting at 7:30 o'clock this evening at the Builders' Exchange, LaSalle street, near Madison. Every member is particularly requested to attend.

George Jordan was tried before Justice Boyden yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, worth $300, from a New Jersey lady staying at the Pacific Hotel. He was sent to the County Jail under a bond of $1,000.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Elliott, who returned from Europe yesterday, will deliver the address at the opening exercises of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary this afternoon a 3 o'clock, in the Seminary building.

Samuel McDade is charged with receiving some goods under false pretenses. On Sept. 5, all will be known, and until that time Sam has to furnish bonds for his appearance to the amount of $300.

After many postponements, the new piece by Bronson Howard, entitled "Lilian's Last Love," will be played at Hooley's Theatre this evening. Miss O'Conner is sufficiently well to appear as *Lilian*. She will doubtless receive a warm welcome.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contracts for the engine-house corner of Clinton and Washington streets to the following: Mason-work, Barney Mahon, $4,764; carpenter-work, John W. Garvey, $4,245; gas and plumbing, M. C. Sloan, $370; painting and glazing, Geo. W. Manney, $380.

The last lottery fool is George W. Slack, a verdant rustic from the shades of Sycamore, Ill. He tells the same old story,—met a man who had seen his face before; man explained the lottery business and took Slack round to 41 LaSalle street; they tried to break the lottery, and Slack got broken to the extent of $200,—when he began to suspect something wrong, and hunted up the police.

The Criminal Court can no longer be likened unto a beer garden, as it once was by one of the jolliest of the Superior Court Judges, as he trod upon its sawdusted floor. A bran-new 50-cent-a-yard cocoa matting has been spread over the floor, and quietness is obtained without the flea-generating sawdust, which so long exasperated Judge, jury, officers, and spectators.

A gentleman on a suburban train last night caught sight of a heading in the *Journal*, "What a *Journal* Reporter Did Not Find Out." He was very nearly deluded into buying one, but recollected in time that the whole four pages of the *Journal* would not contain what its reporters did *not* find out, and so he read the news in THE TRIBUNE in the original before hashed by the *Journal*.

Manager Gardner, of the Academy of Music, informs us that, at the earnest request of many of Mr. Barrett's friends, he has re-arranged the programme for the remainder of the week as follows: This evening, only representation of "Hamlet;" Friday evening and Saturday matinee, "Money;" Saturday night, "Richard III." On Monday next Frank Mayo will commence an engagement as "Davy Crockett," and Miss Rosa Band, "a beautiful woman and excellent actress," will make her first appearance.

A man named Julius Mayer, just arrived in Chicago, after looking round for work all day, sat down beside the lake, near the railway depot, and dropped asleep. He awoke to find himself struggling in the lake, whence he was rescued by a young man who plunged in after him. The poor fellow, minus his hat, was given a night's lodging gratis in the cells of the Union Street Station.

Every day people are arrested with concealed weapons upon their persons. It is surprising to see the number of pistols, dirks, &c., which are taken away from drunken or desperate persons, who, on the least provocation, would not hesitate to use them. This is one reason why so many murders are committed, for these are mostly done, not with premeditation, but on the spur of the moment, through rage or some like cause. Judge Banyon is very severe upon all persons found with deadly weapons, and fines them to the extent of the law. In this he is doing a most excellent work.

The Coroner was busy yesterday. At the inquest on the body of Stephen Mahon, who fell dead while driving his team on Market street, the day before yesterday, a verdict was rendered of death from apoplexy. At the inquest on the body of James Byrne, a lad 10 years of age, living at 691 State street, who, instead of going to school, went off fishing and got drowned in the lake, a verdict of accidental death was rendered. William Knapp, 67 years of age, who died suddenly in the saloon of one Lombach, was declared to have succumbed to fatty degeneration of the heart.

Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man, of about 50 years of age, clad in a checked shirt, and brown pants and vest, was found dangling from a tree in the woods near Lake View. The police of that town were notified, and the Coroner was called in. It was evident that the man had hanged himself, or been hanged, with a strap whose proper use was a waist-girdle. The jury brought in a verdict of death by suicide. Deceased was apparently a laborer, his hair dark and slightly tinged with gray. A large cut had been made on his wrist with his pocket-knife, which was found near him. Nothing could be found upon him by which he could be identified.

For some days past subdued whispers have broken the silence of the West Side Police Station, of certain very delicate, or rather indelicate, charges, to be preferred against officer Daly, the keeper of that station. Improper conduct of a criminal nature towards a female prisoner was the basis of the charge, the act being alleged to have occurred some two weeks since. It is stated that the Superintendent, not wishing to have the matter made public, brought Daly before the Board on other charges, which were yesterday dismissed by the Commissioners, and in view of this failure, has determined to make the graver charge, full particulars of which are hardly becoming matter for these columns.

The boomerang is an institution peculiar to the South Sea Islanders. The Texan rejoices in the bowie-knife, the razor is par excellence the favorite instrument of destruction among the negroes, but never before yesterday morning was it decided what the proper weapon is for an undertaker to draw in the defense of altar and fireside. If it had been put as a conundrum, "What shall an undertaker fight with?" we would have quickly answered, "the first thing he could put his hands on," but that would be entirely wrong. A Mr. Krebbs resisted an officer, and had a screw-driver in his pocket. This may seem to be a very trifling affair, but it was not. It had been sharpened down to so fine a point that, with very little effort, it would gently insinuate itself into the victim, and take out a sample of his liver. Mr. Krebbs told Mr. Banyon that undertakers always carried such screw-drivers, and of course they must.

If Catherine Trahey had only been born a man, she would have been a rival of George Francis Train. Yesterday morning she was brought up before Judge Banyon, and Capt. Buckley came in to testify as to her being a vagrant and general nuisance; but this woman is gifted with much "blarney." She began an extemporaneous speech that was quite remarkable. She informed Capt. Buckley she knew of his many noble and shining qualities, which made him so great an ornament to the police force of Chicago. When she had complimented the Captain until he was all smiles, she turned to the Judge and called up many touching reminiscences, such as the time when she washed for his mother. The finale was, she was discharged, all through her persuasive little address.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin gave to his people at prayer-meeting last evening a very interesting account of his recent visit among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains. He spoke at length on treaties, peace policies, Indian troubles, the difficulties in the way of further progress, and the remedies, the character of the Indians, their chiefs, braves, "the delicate ladies of the forest," etc., and closed with a detailed description of a war-dance which came off under his observation. The novelty of the subject, and more especially the Doctor's graphic description, delighted the audience, causing frequent laughter and commanding the closest attention. His extended remarks on this topic are worthy of a repetition to a larger audience, and it is to be hoped an opportunity for this may be soon given. The Doctor is just now full of the Indian, and a lecture on the Red Man would be in order, and quite apropos.

At a quarter past 6 o'clock last evening, a horse attached to a State street car, just as he got in the middle of the crossing of Madison and Clark streets, balked, and for fully ten minutes refused to budge an inch. No amount of coaxing or persuasion from a stout whip would induce the stubborn beast to "move on." He just stood still, now and then turning his head toward the driver to see how he liked it. Finally, when the villain got through his nonsense, and started south with his load of exasperated passengers, it was noticed by the writer that there had accumulated on Clark and Madison streets the following vehicles: Ten West Side cars wanting to go east, seven West Side cars anxious to go west, fifteen South Side cars behind the balky team, nine South Side cars on the other track waiting to go north, besides over twenty omnibuses scattered along the streets unable to extricate themselves from the blockade of cars, and there was a crowd of not less than 300 people standing on the sidewalks giving directions to the driver of the balky horse how to make him pull.

Ida West is a young girl but 16 years old, yet she has already had enough of life. Before her she saw nothing but a path leading downward, and one, too, very quickly descended; so filled with a feeling of remorse and despair this child determined to take her own life. On Tuesday evening she visited Lincoln Park, and went directly to the deepest lake, where she thought she was unobserved, and was just about to throw herself in when an officer providentially came along and rushed up and caught her. She at first begged to be allowed to carry out her purpose, and would give no account of herself, but, after passing the night at the North Side Station, she said her name was Ida West; that her parents were respectable people, who live in Wisconsin. She ran away from home about a year ago with a young villain who deserted her, and being too proud to return home, she began a life of shame, with the foregoing result. Judge Scully sent her to the Bridewell, but should her relatives see this, it is not too late to rescue the poor girl.

The Sale To-Day.

It is hardly worth while to call the attention of the public to the sale to be made this afternoon of the property of George H. Bozet, Esq., it is so well known. We desire to impress those who may have any doubts as to the sale, that it will be made without preference and without reserve. That it is the most stylish and most desirable tract of land on the boulevards and great South Park, is conceded by all who are familiar with property in Cook County. Col. George R. Clark, the veteran auctioneer and real estate dealer, at a sale made by him last June, of the block directly south, and fronting north on Fifty-first street, said the property he was then disposing of was the finest in Hyde Park; he would except none, except that belonging to Mr. Bozet, opposite. The sale will be made by W. A. Butters & Co., on the ground, at 3½ o'clock.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The money market was further stiffened by the gold clique, and loans were made at 7 and 7 gold, but at the final close the rate broke down to 4@5 per cent.

Sterling weak and lower. Sales were made as low as 106@106¼ for sixty day, and 107⅛@107¾ for sight.

Customs receipts to-day, $385,000.

Gold steady at 115⅞@116, closing at the latter price. Loaning rates were advanced early in the day, and at one time as high as 1-6 was paid for use. In the afternoon rates were from 1 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $100,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $104,000.

Governments firm.

State bonds quiet.

Stocks irregular. A few prominent shares were active, but the general list was quiet and showed slight changes. Prices were alternately weak and strong, closing firm. Erie opened at 59⅛ against 58⅛ at the close yesterday; rose to 59⅝, and closed at 59¼. The advance at London this morning was ⅜ per cent, and this small advance was partially lost; which looks as if the dividend was not satisfactory in England. Wabash sold at 69@69¼, seller 3, 69⅞@69¾ regular, and 69¾@70¼ cash; 700 shares were bought in under the rule at 70@70¼. The difference between cash and regular Wabash stock to-day was a puzzle to the street generally, as there is no contest for the election, and stock registered to-day will not be entitled to vote if the laws of Ohio are strictly carried out.

Sterling exchange, 107¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅛	Coupons, '67	118⅝
Coupons, '62	116⅞	Coupons, '68	117⅛
Coupons, '64	117	10-40s	113
Coupons, '65	118⅛	Currency 6s	113⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	116⅞	New 5s	114⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	91	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	82⅛	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	81½	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	98	St Paul pfd	70⅛
Western Union	91⅛	Wabash	69⅞
Quicksilver	35	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	92	Fort Wayne	93⅛
Wells Fargo	74	Terre Haute	10
American Express	61⅛	Terre Haute pfd	37
United States Ex	68	Chicago & A., ex div	103
Pacific Mail	44⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	104
New York Central	104⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	38⅛
Erie	59⅛	C., C. & C.	84⅛
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q.	98
Harlem	130⅛	Lake Shore	92⅛
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	30⅛
Michigan Central	90⅛	Illinois Central	105
Pittsburgh	86⅛	Union Pacific stocks	26⅛
Northwestern	68	Union Pacific bonds	80⅛
Northwestern pfd	81	Central Pacific bds	99⅛
Rock Island	108⅝	Del. Lack. & Western	100⅛
N. J. Central	102	B. H., & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	56⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Consols for money 92¼; account, 92⅛; United States coupons 95¾; '67s 75¼; 10-40s 90¼; new 5s 91¼; Erie 48; turpentine 31s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—Evening.—Cotton—A shade firmer; middling uplands 8⅞d; middling Orleans, 9⅛d; sales 14,000 bales; American 8,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; sales of New Orleans on a basis of low middlings, deliverable September 9d; uplands do 8 13-16d. Red winter wheat 12s 10d. Flour 29s@29s 3d. Corn 30s@30s 3d. Pork 70s. Lard 39s. Cheese 62s. Cumberland middles 38s@38s 6d; short rib middles 41s.

ANTWERP, Sept. 3.—Refined petroleum 39s.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Rentes, 57f 95c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 25 cars reported to arrive, 2,380 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 7,004. Market active at a shade lower figure on good cattle, with ⅛c decline on common stock. Sales, 722 Illinois steers, averaging 1,067@1,368 lbs, at $4.87½@6.12½; 120 Ohio steers, av 939@1,271, at $4.25@5.80; 262 Texas steers, av 974@1,157, at $4.25@4.60; 31 Missouri steers, av 1,213, at $5.00@5.38; Indiana steers, av 1,119@1,603, at $5.12½@6.20; 20 Michigan steers, av 873, at $3.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,000, making the total supply for the week thus far, 9,200. Market opened active, but before noon became dull at ⅛c off on all grades from closing prices. Sales, 469 Ohio sheep, averaging 87@97 lbs, at $4.75@5.14; 1,521 Michigan sheep, av 82@79, at $4.70@4.75; 1,619 Canada lambs, av 67@66, at $6.00@6.50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,400, making the total supply for week thus far, 16,700. The market continues dull. Pens full of grassers. Some 30 or 40 loads held over. Good hogs range at $4.65 to $5.00; for choice Illinois grassers, $4.00@4.50.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The jobbing trade was active to-day, and commission agents continued busy. The market for cotton goods is active and steady at ruling prices. Brown and bleached cottons and cotton flannels in spirited demand. Medium bleached shirtings in very short supply. Rolled jaconets more active. Prints very brisk. Wool flannels and blankets moving freely; best grade repellants are sold ahead. Domestic and foreign dress goods in active demand. Wool and worsted shawls brisk.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The excitement in wool continues. Manufacturers are purchasing freely. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, medium extra, and double extra at 50@53c; Michigan fleeces range from 47c to 50c for medium extra and double extra; and Wisconsin, Indiana, and other Western at 45@48c; combing and delaine fleeces continue in demand. All offerings find a ready sale at advancing prices, ranging from 55c to 60c for delaine and combing.

East Liberty Live-Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 3.—Cattle—Arrivals, 133 cars; best, 6@6½c; medium, 5¼@5¾c; common, 4½@5c; stockers, $3.60@4.25; bulls, 2¼@2¾c.

Hogs—Arrivals, 41 cars; best Philadelphia, $4.80@5.00; Yorkers, $4.70@4.90.

Sheep—Arrivals, 32 cars; best, $5.25@5.50; medium, 4½@5c; common, no sales.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3.—Crude—Market very quiet; nothing offering under $1.15; plenty of buyers in market at lower figures. Refined quiet and dull at 15½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—COTTON—Steady with brisk spinning demand; middling upland, 20½c; futures closed quiet; sales, 10,000 bales; September, 18 21-32@18 22-32c; October, 18c; November, 17 9-16@17 11-16c; December, 17 9-16@17⅝c; January, 17¾@17⅞c; February, 18c; March, 18 1-16@18 3-16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand and higher; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.25@5.75; common to good, $6.50@6.85; good to choice, $6.90@7.70; white wheat extra, $7.70@8.80; extra Ohio, $6.65@8.75; St. Louis, $6.90@10.75. Rye flour steady at $4.60@4.70. Corn meal active and firm; Western, $3.15@3.40. Wheat higher; receipts, 16,000 bu; inferior No. 3 spring, $1.50; No. 2 and 3 spring, $1.61@1.62; prime No. 2 Milwaukee and Chicago, $1.63; No. 2 Duluth $1.65@1.66; winter red Western, $1.67@1.69; rejected spring, $1.30; white Western, $1.68@1.74. Rye quiet and firm; Western, 95@96c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in good demand and higher; receipts, 281,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 57@61½c; sail do, 62@65c; yellow Western, 65@65½c; heated, 56@58c; white Western, 67@70c. Oats active and higher; receipts, 47,000 bu; mixed Western, 44@46c; white Western, 47@50c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 21@22c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Firm at 27½@30c; Orinoco, 25½@27c.

WOOL—In good request, and firm; pulled, 39@50c; double extra Ohio, 52c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and very firm; Rio, 21½@22½c; 35,000 bags expected from Europe shortly. Sugar firm, with a good demand; fair to good, 8⅛@8⅜c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 6c; refined, 16½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 94c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $17.75. Beef quiet and steady; plain mess, $9.00@10.50; extra mess, $11.25@12.50. Hams in moderate request at 26@28c; tierce quiet and firm; prime mess, $18.00@23.00; India mess, $22.00@24.00. Cut meats dull and unchanged; middles quiet and firm; long clear, 8¾@9c. Lard firmer; old Western, 8½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet and steady; ingot lake dull at 26½c cash. Scotch pig-iron quiet and firm at 43@51c; American steady at 36@45c; bar dull and unchanged; Russia sheet quiet at 17@18c in gold.

NAILS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.05@1.08.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Demand for best grades; others neglected; nominally Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $6.62½@8.25; State, Indiana and Ohio, $7.40@8.00. Wheat in fair demand; red, $1.62@1.66; amber, $1.70. Rye steady at 82@85c. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 62c; mixed Western, 61@62c. Oats dull; white, 43½c; mixed, 39@42c.

PETROLEUM—Rather downward tendency; crude, 10½@11c; refined, 16½c.

WHISKY—Held at $1.04 for Western in iron.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat active but unchanged. Corn—Mixed Western firmer at 61½c. Oats dull; Western mixed, 43c; white, 44@46c. Rye dull at 75@85c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Western firm for good fresh lots; good to fancy, 20@28c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.10.

COFFEE—Strong, but quotations nominal; prime Rio cargoes, 22½@22¾c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; new No. 1 Milwaukee to arrive, $1.47; old do to arrive, $1.55; prime white Canada, $1.80. Corn firm, and tending upward at 60c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat in good demand at full prices; extra white Michigan, $1.49; amber Michigan, spot, $1.45@1.46; seller September, $1.45½; October, $1.45; No. 1 red, spot, $1.46½; seller September, $1.45; No. 2 red, spot, $1.45; September, $1.43½; No. 3 red, $1.41; rejected, $1.21; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.51. Corn in good demand at full prices; high mixed, spot, 47½@47¾c; last half September, 47½c; October and November, 49½c; low mixed, 47½c; yellow, 48c; white, 50c. Oats steady; No. 1, 36c; No. 2, 33c; rejected, 29c.

FREIGHTS—Strong and higher. To Buffalo, 5½@6c; Oswego, 9½@10c; Kingston, 9½@10c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.—BAGGING—Held firmly; tending upward; extreme range, 14@15½c for 2 and 2¼ pounds standard brands.

COTTON—Firmer; middling, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; tending upward; extra No. 1, $7.00; fancy, $7.75; some city brands held higher. Wheat selling freely on arrival; extreme range $1.30@1.45 for red to white. Corn steady at 54@55c, sacked, delivered at depot. Oats steady at 42@44c. Rye in demand at 70c for prime on arrival. Barley steady at $1.20@1.25.

HAY—Slow sale; $20.00 delivered at depot.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $16.50. Bacon easy, with fair demand; shoulders, 9½c; clear rib sides, 10⅝c; clear, 10⅞c, packed. Bulk meats firmer, with light demand; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib sides, 9⅝c; clear, 9⅞c, loose, ½c higher packed. Hams quiet and steady; plain, 13@13½c; sugar-cured, 14@14½c, canvassed and packed. Lard steady; tierces, 8⅞@9½c; kegs, 9⅝@10c; prime, 7½c; small orders ⅛@½c higher.

WHISKY—Active and lower at 95c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—COTTON—Nominally firm; low middling, 17c; middling, 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and more active; super winter, $3.50@4.25; extra winter, $4.50@5.25; double extra, $5.50@6.25; treble, $6.50@7.00; family winter, $7.00@8.50. Wheat active and advancing; No. 3 red fall, $1.35; No. 2 red winter, $1.52; sample lots sell higher. Corn slow; No. 2 mixed, 42½c, east track and elevator; 46c November. Oats quiet and unchanged at 30c in elevator. Barley steady; No. 3 spring, 92½c. Rye steady at 65@65½c.

WHISKY—Lower at $1.01.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; small lots 16½c. Bacon dull; only small order trade. Lard unchanged; refined, 8½c.

HOGS—Firmer at $4.00@4.40.

CATTLE—Unchanged; wintered Texan 3¾@4c; native cows and heifers, 2@3½c; stockers, 3@4c; choice, 4@4½c; good to prime beeves, 5@5½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats 10,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu; hogs, 1,745; cattle, 600.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—COTTON—Quiet and firm at 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $6.85@7.00. Wheat in fair demand and firm at $1.35. Corn firm at 52@53c. Rye firm at 78@80c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Strong.

OILS—Firm.

EGGS—Dull at 15c.

BUTTER—Dull but unchanged.

CHEESE—In fair demand and firm.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $16.00@16.25; sales at $16.00. Lard dull and nominal; summer, 7½c; steam, 7¾@8c; kettle, 8½c. Bulk meats quiet and firm; demand light; shoulders, 8c; clear rib sides, 9½c; clear, 9¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 9½c; clear rib sides, 10½@10½c; clear, 10½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 95c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 red held at $1.47; No. 2, $1.43. Corn steady and firm at 53@54c. Oats quiet at 39c for old; 37c for new.

PETROLEUM—Steady, firm, and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.22; No. 2 do, $1.18½, seller September, $1.16½; October, $1.13½. Oats heavy; receipts depressed the market; No. 2, 27c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 40c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. No. 71c; 1, 69c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 spring, $1.15.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 15c; Oswego, 22c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 227,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 75,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn—Supply light, and demand fair; white and yellow mixed, 65@66c; white, 67@68c; yellow, 69@70c.

BRAN—Easier at 82½@85c.

PROVISIONS—Lard in fair demand for spot; tierce, 8⅞@8¾c; keg, 10½@11c.

WHISKY—Declined; Louisiana, $1.00; Cincinnati, $1.05.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 500 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet, scarce, and strong; sales of 8,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at $1.38. Corn dull and strong; sales, 18,000 bu at 54c for No. 2; 54@54½@55c in lots. Oats quiet and firm; sales, 7,000 bu in lots on private terms, supposed to be 37½c, blown.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

A "Wolf Boy."

An interesting child, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has lately made its appearance at Lucknow. The *Pioneer* reports the arrival there of "a novelty in the shape of a wolf boy." This young gentleman, who is now undergoing a process of taming in the lunatic asylum, was, it is said, carried off by wolves when an infant, and has remained with them until a short time ago, when caught and recognized by his parents. His family, however, can hardly be congratulated on his restoration to their bosom, for his education in wolf nursery (which, by the way, was purely secular,) seems to have been very defective. His manners are not only disagreeable, but peculiar. At first he walked on all fours, though now he has been induced to walk on his two feet only, like a reasonable being; he has long hair on his head, and his body is much scarred, and he cannot speak, nor can he understand a single word. His parents suffered much inconvenience on his first arrival at home, owing to his frequently attacking and trying to devour them by night; and, indeed, it was owing to his persistence in this unfilial conduct, that they were compelled in self-defense to place him under medical surveillance. He, also, among other disagreeable habits, tears raw meat to pieces with his teeth and eats it ravenously, like a wild beast, and, moreover, bites and snaps at any one who attempts to touch him.

A Journey Under Chloroform.

The London *Lancet* of Aug. 15 says: "A novel, very interesting, and useful application of chloroform has just been made by Dr. Squarey, of the Soho Hospital. A lady had been subjected to an examination under chloroform on Tuesday last. The husband of the patient wished to move her as soon as possible to her home at Norwood, but in her then condition of pain and exhaustion a journey was out of the question. The advisability of her return being strongly urged by her friends, it was proposed to perform the journey under chloroform, and this was actually accomplished on Wednesday. The patient was anæsthetized in her bed in George street, Hanover square, having no knowledge of her impending journey. She was then carried down stairs and placed in an invalid-carriage, driven to her home at Norwood, and taken out and carried up-stairs to her own bed, without at any time actually recognizing she was on her way home. The journey occupied an hour and a half, and the patient was under chloroform about two hours."

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Catalogues can be obtained at the Merchants' National Bank.

Family and Day School,
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MISS BRACKETT and MISS ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one, Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 117 East Thirty-sixth-st. Girls fitted for any College. Refer to Rev. Robert Collyer, Chicago.

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Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will open her Boarding and Day School for BOYS, at No. 106 WEST FORTY-SECOND-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, New York, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. School hours from 9:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. Applications may be made as above.

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MISS BURGESS'
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, for Young Ladies and Children, No. 108 West Forty-Seventh-st., New York, reopens September 24, 1873. References—Prof. B. F. Barker, New York, Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Green, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi, Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, Fair Haven, Conn.

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CROTON INSTITUTE, CROTON ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circular, &c., address Miss F. A. SEDGWICK.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A BOARDING school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term commences ninth month 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

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TALLMANN SEMINARY, PATERSON, N. J.—Boarding and day-school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained at Cooke & Beggs, 16 Cortlandt-st., and at A. L. Shipman & Sons, 25 Chambers-st. Address Mrs. GEORGE C. TALLMAN, Jr., Principal, York-av., near Broadway.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‡10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	*7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:35 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	¶11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:30 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 26 LaSalle-st., corner Washington; and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 3:55 p. m.	* 1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:25 p. m.	* 4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:20 p. m.	* 9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:40 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 1:30 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Hamlet."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison, between Dearborn and State. "Diamonds."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Aladdin."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Lillian's Last Love."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INSTEAD OF BITTER, USE SWEET QUININE

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, September 4, 1873.

It is believed in Wall street that the counterfeit New York Central and New York, Buffalo & Erie bonds, which were but lately discovered to be in existence, have been in circulation since July last.

Absolute free-trade is the "tariff plank" of the platform of the Sangamon County, Ill., Democrats. They have called a convention for the nomination of county officers to meet Sept. 30.

Gov. Osborne, of Kansas, wants President Grant to help solve the Osage land controversy. He has written the President a letter taking strong ground in favor of the settlers, and asking that the Department of Justice institute suits by which their rights against the railroads may be determined.

Eight persons were killed in New York on Aug. 22 by the falling of a house wall, and it is ascertained that these lives could have been saved by the expenditure of $5. The Coroner's jury have found the contractors, who were putting the building up, guilty of criminal negligence. They have been bound over for trial, two of them being held in $5,000 bail and one in $2,000.

A committee of three has been appointed by the Board of Equalization to visit Chicago and look into the alleged omissions in the assessment returns from Cook County. It is said that 82,000 acres less of land and 10.000 less of city lots have been assessed this year than last, and that the city authorities have failed to assess and return many million dollars' worth of the property of corporations.

Ten of the counterfeit $500 notes have been received by the New York Sub-Treasury, and one has been heard of in Des Moines. The probabilities are that it will be necessary to call in the whole genuine issue. The publication of the differences between the true and the false notes is very timely for the counterfeiters, who thereby get the very information they need to make their notes still more perfect imitations.

A rumor of Papal surrender comes through private sources and may be taken for what it is worth. According to this account, the Pope, and, of course, his subordinates also, will give up the conflict they have been so bitterly and ineffectually waging with the German Government in Germany, provided Bismarck will let the Pope and the Italians settle their own quarrels without his help.

The closing paragraph of the article in yesterday's TRIBUNE on the subject of the Wisconsin Liquor law accidentally represented that the Supreme Court had decided the law to be "unconstitutional." It should have read as follows: "The Supreme Court of Wisconsin holds the law constitutional, on the ground that the State, having the power to prohibit the sale altogether, may permit it, attaching to the permission what conditions it sees fit."

A legislative election was held yesterday in California, and on Tuesday in Wyoming Territory. No trustworthy returns have been received of the result of the first, but it is believed that the Anti-Monopolists have been successful. In Wyoming Territory, the whole Republican ticket, with one exception, has been elected. The election of a Congressional Delegate in New Mexico has been carried by the Republicans, Santa Fe County having gone over from the Democrats to the other party.

A dispatch from Dubuque was published in this paper some days ago, in which it was intimated that the Hon. Fred O'Donnell, the candidate nominated by the Anti-Monopoly party for Lieutenant-Governor, was in some way under the influence of railroad managers, and was wholly out of place on such a ticket. We are satisfied that this was unjust to Mr. O'Donnell, whose public record in the Legislature was honorable to himself, and whose labors were properly appreciated by the people whose confidence in his integrity was shown by his nomination. It is to be regretted that he was ineligible to the office for which he was nominated, and has therefore been compelled to withdraw from the ticket.

Democratic Conventions were held yesterday in Texas and Massachusetts. At Austin, nothing was done beyond preliminary organization. The peace of the Convention is endangered by the railroad-subsidy question. The opposition to the railroads is very strong, and, if they procure the nomination of a man favorable to their interests, the opposition will bolt. The Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated for Governor William Gaston, who was once Mayor of Boston. Ex-Mayor Gaston is an old Democrat, and his nomination indicates that the Democrats have abandoned the hopeless game of putting up an old Whig like Saltonstall to catch the dissatisfied Republican votes, if Butler should be nominated.

The Chicago produce markets were generally less active, and steadier, yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and a shade easier at $15.80@15.90 cash, and $15.00@15.25 seller October. Lard was quiet and steady at 7¾c per lb for winter, and 7⅝@7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were dull and unchanged, at 7⅝@7¾c for shoulders, 8⅝@9c for short ribs, 9@9⅛c for short clear, and 9½@11½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were dull and 2c lower, closing at 90c@$1.00 per gallon. Lake freights were less active and steady, at 14c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was in better demand and firm. Wheat was active and stronger, closing at $1.14⅞ cash, $1.14 seller the month, and $1.13 seller October. Corn was less active, and a shade higher, closing strong at 40⅝c cash and 42⅜c seller October. Oats were active and ½c higher, closing at 28c cash, and 28½c seller October. Rye was quiet and easier, at 67½c. Barley was quiet and 4@7c higher, closing at $1.30 for No. 2, and $1.00 for No. 3. Hogs were active and firmer at 5@10c advance, with sales at $4.35@4.85. The cattle and sheep markets were unchanged.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

We print the schedule of the maximum rates adopted by the Board of Railroad Commissioners to be charged on railroads in this State for the transportation of freights of all kinds. The schedule is prepared under the act of the last Legislature, and one has to be prepared for each road, and published for a certain time in a newspaper printed in Springfield. This schedule is of the rates to be charged on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, but our correspondent informs us that it is in all respects the same as will be declared for the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Central, Chicago & Rock Island, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, and probably for several others.

These schedules thus prepared by the Railroad Commissioners are made by law *prima facie* evidence in all courts, in all suits brought against railway companies for extortion, of what are fair and reasonable rates for the transportation of the several kinds of freight. By a provision of the same law, however, the schedules do not have any legal effect until the 15th day of January, 1874, or ten days after the reassembling of the next General Assembly. The rates prescribed will then be considered by the Legislature, and, if no action be taken by that body to the contrary, will go into effect on the 15th of January next.

THE LOCAL POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The local politicians have not been able to repress their eagerness for the fray until warm weather is over. The dog-days are scarcely gone, and yet they are all hard at it, sweltering under a load of complications on both sides. Plans and counter-plans, marches and countermarches, orders and counter-orders, come so thick and fast that they can scarcely keep track of them. They are constantly running up against each other. A short time since, it seemed to be fully settled that both the Republican and the Democratic organizations would meet in convention and make party nominations. The Republicans were going to nominate because it was felt to be necessary for the good of the party in this city to sustain a municipal organization. The Democrats were going to nominate because they though they could count upon the German vote, and thus enjoy a prospect for success that has been denied to them for several years. Now it appears that there has been an entire change of base. The delivery of the German vote to the Democrats is regarded as rather doubtful; the fusion of the Irish and Germans a physical impossibility. Even unity on the whisky-question is by no means certain. The Germans believe in Sunday-beer to a man, but the Irish are by no means so unanimous about Sunday-whisky. Mr. Hesing, who used to be a leader, is now rather a disorganizer. His very presence repels a numerous and influential class of Germans. Moreover, the interest in the beer-question has considerably subsided, and both sides are inclined to regard it as a dangerous issue, about which the least said the better. In fact, there are so many strings to pull, and so many people to pull them, that both parties are very much demoralized. Like school-boys who put their heads together for a fight, waiting for the first blow, "one is afraid, and the other dares n't."

The result of all this confusion is likely to be an abandonment of the field by both the Republican party and Democratic party as such. There is already a movement on the part of the McAvoy-Hesing combination to issue a call, with a number of names from each ward, for a mass-meeting to consider the municipal questions of the day. The purpose is, that this meeting shall appoint a committee to nominate a city ticket. If the plan shall be carried out to represent what is called the "liberal interests," it is probable that the Republicans will not undertake to make a party nomination in opposition to it, but give way to a citizens' ticket, which is more likely to be composed of good men than any ticket that would be nominated by a political convention on either side. The situation will then be very similar to that of two years ago, when Mayor Medill was elected. There will be two non-political tickets in the field, probably made up of candidates having the support of a proportion of each party. In this case we think that the result can scarcely fail to be what it was two years ago, viz: The best ticket will be elected.

Good citizens will not regret that local politics point in this direction. Aside from the general fact that national politics have no connection whatever with the administration of city affairs unless it be to make the machinery of municipal government subservient to party interest, it has been the experience of Chicago that no local party convention can put a ticket in the field without a full representation of the scalawags and bummers, of whom each party has its share. The conventions on both sides are largely composed of the riff-raff that is naturally chosen at pot-house primaries. Good citizens, without regard to their political attachments, have no sympathy with this class; and, Chicago having been rescued from its clutches for two successive administrations, they will be glad of another opportunity to vote for the best men who are offered, with no party obligations to tie them down. With a good general ticket in the field, its success is assured over mere party competition, and each ward will be at liberty to make its own fight on the Aldermen.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE CORN.

In the heated discussions which are taking place concerning the rates of transportation, a recurrence to certain established facts may be of advantage. It is assumed to be the fact that the cost of transporting corn and wheat and other grains over ordinary wagon-roads is 20 cents per ton per mile. Wheat is computed at 60 and corn at 56 pounds per bushel. So long as corn can be sold for 75 cents per bushel, it can be moved 125 miles, the value to the owner diminishing each mile, until it ceases at 125 miles. At that distance, the cost of transportation equals the value of the corn. Wheat selling at $1.50 per bushel may be moved by the same means 250 miles, when the cost of its transportation reaches its value. These distances, therefore, are the limits within which corn and wheat may be transported by the ordinary wagons. The establishment of railroads has had the effect of enlarging the circle in which wheat and corn may be transported by land, and yet retain a commercial value. If the cost of moving grain by rail be put at one and a half cents per ton per mile, and the same prices prevail, corn may be moved 1,600 miles and wheat 3,200 miles without exhausting the value of the grain. It will be seen, therefore, says Poor, in his manual of railroads, that "the area of a circle, with a radius of 125 miles, is 49,087 square miles; that of a circle drawn upon a radius of 1,600 miles is about 160 times greater, or 8,042,406 square miles. Such a difference, enormous as it is, only measures the value of the new agencies employed in transportation, and the results achieved, compared with the old." In other words, the distance which corn may be moved by ordinary means over an ordinary highway is 125 miles, and the distance by rail is 1,600 miles. The importance of the rate of transportation by rail to the producer of corn will be readily perceived when it is remembered that every addition to the rate of one and a half cents per ton per mile diminishes the distance to which the corn may be carried. If the rate be reduced to one cent per ton per mile, then the corn may be carried 2,400 miles; if, however, the rate be put at two cents per mile, then it can only be taken 1,200 miles. In all these cases it is assumed that the price is 75 cents per bushel.

The prices of corn and wheat are regulated and controlled by the prices in Liverpool. That is to say, the price in Liverpool is the maximum, and the price at all points back to the place of production is the same, less the cost of transportation. The low price of corn prohibits its transportation by rail for any considerable distance, and hence the great value of the cheaper transportation afforded by lake and canal navigation. But this corn and wheat have to be brought to Chicago by rail, and, assuming the average distance to be 250 miles, the importance of the rate per ton per mile becomes evident. Thus a car contains 10 tons, or 357 bushels of corn. If corn is selling in Chicago at 40 cents per bushel, which was the average yesterday, we have the following results on a car-load of corn:

250 miles at 1½ cents per mile per ton	$37.50
250 miles at 2 cents per mile per ton	50.00
250 miles at 2½ cents per mile per ton	62.50
250 miles at 3 cents per mile per ton	75.00

These rates would make the charge per bushel at 10½, 14, 17½, and 21 cents per bushel from the point of shipment to Chicago, leaving to the producer for his corn the difference between that rate and the selling price in Chicago. This margin, or the commercial value of the corn in the hands of the producer, is enlarged or reduced as the price rises or falls in this market.

We have compiled at the rates prevailing on Tuesday last, at noon, the following schedule of the cost of moving wheat from Chicago to Liverpool, where, at the same date, wheat was selling to arrive at 11 shillings 10 pence, or $1.93 per bushel: Storage, inspection, etc., Chicago, 2¼c; lake insurance, 1c; freight to Buffalo, 14c; charges at Buffalo, 1½c; canal freights, 12c; New York charges, 4c; ocean freights, (14d), in currency, 32c; ocean insurance, shrinkage, etc., and charges in Liverpool, 11½c; total cost of transportation from Chicago to Liverpool, 78¼c; selling price in Chicago, $1.14; total, $1.92¼. This is the cost of transportation where the rail is only used to reach water navigation. Assuming the distance from Chicago to New York by all rail to be 1,000 miles, the freight would cost, including inspection and storage here, about 47c per bushel, against the 30¾c by lake. The lake freights, however, are higher than usual. Any addition by the railroad companies to the rate of one and a half cents per ton per mile would proportionately increase the adequate cost of moving the wheat from Chicago by rail to New York.

The two pressing evils which directly affect the producers of corn and wheat are, (1) the inadequacy of the Erie Canal to carry the grain that could be forwarded, and (2) the high rates charged by the railroads for bringing this grain to Chicago. As we have said, it makes an immense difference to the producers whether the rate for the average distance of 250 miles between the farm and Chicago be one and a half, two, three, or four cents per ton per mile. Corn at 40 cents a bushel can only be moved by rail at 1½ cents per ton per mile 934 miles; at 2 cents per ton per mile 700 miles; at 3 cents per ton per mile 467 miles, taking in each case the whole corn for its transportation. When corn sells in Chicago for less than 40 cents, the distances it can be brought for its entire value is proportionately less. In proportion, therefore, that the railroads increase their rates above 1½ cents per ton per mile do they reduce the distance in which the producer of corn can sell the same; and in like proportion deny to him the benefits and advantages of railroads as a means of transportation. Any person, upon finding out the rates actually charged for transportation of wheat and corn to Chicago, may estimate the proportion of each crop that is taken to pay for transporting the rest to market.

THE NEW-PARTY MOVEMENT.

An impartial observer of current political events can no longer deny that the movement among the people for the formation of a new party to meet the issues of the day has assumed a tangible and vigorous shape. It has developed with unmistakable signs of health and energy in five Western States,—Iowa, Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois. In Iowa, Ohio, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, where State elections are to be held this year, the Democratic party is practically out of the field. There is nothing but the Republican party and the Opposition. In Ohio, the Opposition is called the People's party; in Iowa and Minnesota, it is the Anti-Monopoly party; in Wisconsin, the call is made for a State Reform Convention; in Illinois, there is to be no State election this year, but the Anti-Monopolists are organizing by counties, are making nominations of their own, and are generally assured of success. In all the States, under whatever name or auspices, the movement has the same common aim. The leading declaration of all the platforms is, that neither the Republican nor the Democratic party can be trusted to reform the evils of which the people complain. The nominations are made without reference to former political associations. Projects for ascertaining the political complexion of conventions according to the old division are promptly voted down. Opposition to the grabs, and steals, and monopolies of the day is expressed in no doubtful terms. There is no spirit of compromise intended to conciliate political fossils, no concessions to attract the co-operation of discontented Republicans or influential Democrats. The people, outraged by the political frauds that have been put upon them, and alive to the realization that they must save themselves if they would be saved at all, have come together, and, with such variations as local interests suggest, they aim directly at reforming political abuses, and at breaking down monopolies of all kinds.

The ground taken by the Minnesota Convention of Tuesday is the same as that already occupied by the Anti-Monopolists in Iowa and Ohio, and the same also as that which the call for the Reform Convention in Wisconsin designs to cover. It resolved that it is unwise to continue the old party organizations after their race has been run; that the course of the monopolies must be checked; that taxes must be levied for revenue and not for protecting certain privileged classes; that the public servants of the people must not be paid so largely as to make office-holding attractive to human cupidity; that the corruption in the National Government, as illustrated by Credit Mobilier, the Fort Snelling swindle, and similar transactions, and the corruption in the State Government, as found in the control of the State Treasury, must be held up to public scorn, and that those who are guilty must be punished; that the excessive fees now enjoyed by State and county officials must be reduced; that the people must take politics in their own hands, and declare themselves free from party servitude. There is nothing in the platform that is not new and progressive. There is no allusion to the dead issues of the past. Party chains are broken; there is a new declaration of independence; and all men who want to be free have the doors thrown wide open to them.

Minnesota has suffered more than its share of spoliation. Its Government has been in the hands of a Ring. The State Treasury has been systematically despoiled. A certain class demands its control. One of this class was a defaulter to the amount of $40,000; his successor cost the people $100,000; and the practice has obtained regularly of loaning the public funds to political speculators. When this state of things was exposed, Mr. E. W. Dike was appointed State Treasurer and proved to be an honest man. He refused to cover up the fraudulent transactions of his predecessors by carrying them over on the books. For this the regular Republican Convention refused to nominate him, and took a man from the very same class that had already furnished two corrupt incumbents of the same office. The Anti-Monopolists have nominated Mr. Dike for the position which he has honestly filled, and thereby have brought the issue of honesty *vs.* corruption directly before the people. It is for them to decide whether they desire to have the State funds honestly handled or not. The other nominations made on Tuesday are equally indicative of honest administration. Mr. Ara Barton, the candidate for Governor, has never been prominent in politics, though he has been a member of the Legislature. He is now the President of the State Farmers' Association. Ebenezer Ayres and J. H. Stevens are among the best men in Minnesota, the former one of the largest farmers in the State.

The most notable and most important feature of the opposition to the regular Republican party in these several States is, that it is no longer the Democratic party. In Ohio, the Democratic party has made regular nominations; in Iowa, it may still come to the front with a straight Bourbon ticket; but, whether the Democratic party gives up the ghost or makes a pretense of living, it has left no legacy to the new political movement, which is alike independent of both the old parties. The present success or failure of the new party in these States is insignificant in comparison with the fact, now thoroughly attested, that it has been established on a firm basis with the common purpose, in all sections of the country, of breaking down monopoly and corruption; of electing men with a view to their honesty and ability, and without regard to their past political connections.

Are we better than our neighbors? The concert by the Germania Band on Boston Common, Sunday afternoons, in the very heart of the city, and almost at the thresholds of scores of churches, has become a fixed fact. Large and decorous audiences visit the Common, and nothing yet has occurred of an unseemly character to mar the sacred nature of the day. In Chicago, the working people are debarred their hour of music on Sunday afternoon, in a park in the outskirts of the city, at a long distance from any church, and where it could not disturb the most fastidious stickler for Sunday observances, even of the most Puritanical style. If moral Boston can tolerate Sunday music without any show of contamination, what possible danger is Chicago in from it? Are we growing pharisaical, or have we really attained to such a pitch of proscriptive morality that a Sunday tune is dangerous, unless played upon an organ and sung by a paid choir?

NOTES AND OPINION.

Of the Maine election, next Monday, for Governor, Legislature, etc., the Boston *Advertiser* says:

> We mark the absence of appeals to voters "to do their duty," an unusual lack of italic and capital letters in the editorial columns, and other signs of a very quiet canvass and of general political apathy. . . . The Democrats, evidently, do not cherish the slightest hope of carrying the State, and it may be doubted whether they are even anxious to reduce the Republican majority.

There are two regular candidates for Governor of Maine, viz: Republican, Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Lewiston; Democrat, Joseph Titcomb, of Kennebunk. Quite recently, however, the name of Joseph H. Williams, of Augusta, has been brought out, and has found indorsement in local meetings. Mr. Williams was President of the Senate, and served out Hamlin's term as Governor, in 1857. The circular which presents his name "to the honest voters of Maine" says:

> For reasons too plain to argue, it is believed that thousands of honest voters in this State so far from being satisfied with the purposes of the candidates of the two political parties now in the field, are hopeless of any reform through them and to whom further partisan alliance is felt to be a useless and slavish sacrifice. Salvation can alone come of a better class of public men, men to whom the people instinctively turn as the types of personal honor, and whom caucuses well nigh seem to despise. To refrain from voting because discouraged and disgusted with partisan recklessness, is what no good citizen must longer do; and yet, to get pure and unselfish men before the people by conventional modes seems impossible. To call them by the popular voice is all that is left to do.

The Portland (Me.) *Advertiser* gives some prominence to the candidacy of Mr. Williams, but, of course, with no expectation that his vote will be very large.

—The Washington *National Republican*, of Sept. 1, has the following:

> PARIS, Aug. 12, 1873.
> *To the Editor of the National Republican:*
> SIR: In your issue of the 28th ultimo, I find what purports to be an extract of a letter of mine commenting on what you call the "back-pay steal," and closing by saying that "the people don't send their representatives to Washington to act like Princes, buck the tiger, and keep half a dozen mistresses."
> I simply desire to say that I never wrote any such letter. Yours truly, E. B. WASHBURNE.

It should be explained that the words above quoted first appeared in an editorial of the Erie (Pa.) *Dispatch*, a regular Republican paper, and were there set forth as words which Mr. Washburne had uttered to the editor, then quite recently in Paris. As subsequently copied, the extract of this *Dispatch* editorial assumed the form of "what purports to be an extract of a letter," and Mr. Washburne "never wrote any such letter." The editor of the Erie *Dispatch* has, however, since his first publication of it, repeated his personal averment that Mr. Washburne was correctly reported.

—Some weeks ago, Simon Cameron and Samuel J. Randall, salary-grabbers and chiefs of rival political forces, were observed to be in conference at Bedford Springs, Pa. The gossips then thought, as now appears, that it was with a view to mutual forgetfulness of the salary-grab. But, while Cameron was able to put his Harrisburg Convention, Aug. 13, under some show of restraint, Randall was utterly kicked out and stamped upon by the Wilkesbarre Convention, Aug. 27. Explanations are now in order, and the organs say:

> It is well known (?) that the leaders of the Democratic party were exceedingly anxious to make an arrangement whereby the Republican State Convention, as well as theirs, should ignore the back-pay affair entirely. This failed, and they were driven to the denunciation of the measure.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*
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> A word in reference to the Bedford Conference: Cameron was the anxious man. He therefore proposed to Samuel J. Randall to have the Republicans, in their State Convention, pass over the whole affair *sub silentio*, provided Randall would do the same in ours. . . . The *Commercial's* idea of the virtuous Cameron refusing to listen to a corrupt proposition is entirely too magnificent to be absorbed all at once in this community.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—Sam Randall and his fellows in disgrace with their own party in Pennsylvania have become objects of contempt with the Cameronians, along whose line there runs a sneer like this from the Pittsburgh *Commercial*:

> The spectacle presented by Randall, Speer, Getz, Meyers, McClellan, Sherwood, and Acker, the Democratic members of Congress who lined their pockets with the back-pay, when the Wilkesbarre Convention took them by the ear and led them out, must have been pitiable in the extreme. They went to Wilkesbarre feeling themselves masters of the situation, and they left, feeling like whipped hounds. But a worse fate is before them; for they have all got to stand up and defend the action which disgraced them.

The pity of it is, that there can be no retort which shall bring in the names of Simon Cameron, Kelley, Negley, Dickey, *et al.*, taken by the ear and led out of the Republican party, with "a worse fate before them."

—The colored men of Ohio asked for bread and have been given a stone. They called for "representation," and a colored man has been nominated for Representative in the Columbus District, where a Republican ticket never yet came within 2,000 votes of election.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* supports the Republican ticket in Wisconsin. Here are two of its editorials, bodily:

> We infer from the tone of the Madison *Journal* that dissatisfaction prevails in the Republican ranks with respect to some of the candidates on the State ticket. However, the *Journal* says, "it cannot be supposed that all members of the party will be wholly satisfied."—*Sentinel, Sept. 2.*
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> Inasmuch as the LaCrosse *Leader and Republican* shows signs of bolting Mr. Baker, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, on account of his supposed relations with the St. Paul Railway Company, the Oshkosh *Northwestern* calls upon Mr. Baker to "step to the front and settle the matter once and for all." The advice is excellent.—*Sentinel, Sept. 3.*

—Here is another choice morsel from the Wisconsin Post-Office Convention Platform: "*Resolved*, That the Republican party is responsible for only such measures as it indorses and approves." In other words, support is demanded of the people on the sole ground that the party is opposed to the official acts of its own leaders. About how many voters are going to be fooled by such a declaration as that? If the party is not responsible for its work, who, in the name of Heaven, is?—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—The sounder and juster rule is that the party in the majority is responsible for whatever it passes as a party measure by a party vote, and that outside of questions which are made political issues, responsibility is individual unless it be subsequently assumed by support of the individual.—*Albany (N. Y.) Journal—Grant.*

Very well. The Republican party defends the action of President Grant with regard to the salary-grab; defends his appointment of Credit Mobilier Congressmen to representative positions; defends his support of Gen. Sickles, notwithstanding his connection with a railroad-ring raid; defends his indorsement of Colfax; defends every living Republican Credit Mobilier Congressman; in fact, defends every individual Republican in any way involved in any of the evils which have so aroused the nation. Senator Carpenter was elected President pro tem. of the Senate, thus making him the third man in the nation, after he had voted for and pocketed the salary-grab, and he now defends the steal; while the Administration is engaged in forcing the champion grabber of them all, Ben Butler, into the Governorship of Massachusetts. Thus the Republican party assumes Carpenter and Butler, and with them all their acts.—*Albany Argus.*

—It is what the Republican party *is*, with which the people are concerned. If it has ever been pure, the more shame to it that it has become so profligate. But its former purity will not save from condemnation its present profligacy.—*Albany Argus.*

—If the people want a continuance of the scoundrelism and villainies that have been practiced for the last dozen years by the hordes of thieves who have been and are now plundering the people of their hard earnings, why, of course, they will re-elect Grant. If they want the salaries of Congressmen doubled again and another back-pay-steal, and the office of President made a life tenure with his salary increased to a $100,000 or more, why, of course, the people will re-elect Grant.—*Mattoon (Ill.) Commercial.*

—If Congress can, by consenting to double the salary of the President, induce him to consent to sign a bill adding 50 per cent to the Congressional pay—that is $50,000 for Grant and $7,500 for each Congressman—then with equal propriety may it make his salary $500,000, in consideration of his allowing each Congressman to take $75,000. The principle is the same, the only difference is in the figures.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—The Cincinnati *Times* brings to light an article in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the date of March 5 last, defending the salary-grab, in which the following appears:

> But if any choose to call any part of this stealing, they will have to admit that all these, and both or all three parties [the President included], *are in the same category.*

The *Gazette* is sound so far as the President is concerned. The man who induces another to steal is just as criminal as the thief who does the stealing. If Grant had vetoed the salary-grab law the Republican press would have been saved the mortification of calling the most prominent men of their party thieves and robbers. The President is in the same category with Butler, Bingham, Morton and other salary-grabbers.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

—The Hon. William Williams, while here the other day, gave as one of his reasons for taking back-pay, "that he had to bribe every editor in the district with from $300 to $500. We are assured that he made this statement to a former political friend of his, in the presence of a witness whose testimony we consider unimpeachable. Of course he referred to Republican editors. What do our contemporaries say for themselves?—*Warsaw (Ind.) Union.*

—Why has Senator Morton been hesitating so long about returning that back-pay, if he had "determined from the first" that he would not draw it? Has he discovered that no politician can take that back-pay and live?—*Maroa (Ill.) News.*

—Samuel J. Randall is a salary-grabber of the worst sort. He voted for the steal and put it in his pocket. He, as Chairman of the last year's Democratic State Central Committee, in Pennsylvania, called the State Convention; but, thank Heaven, neither he nor his supporters could control it. They were put into chancery at double quick as soon as the issue was presented. That is the course which must be pursued everywhere. Cut them down, every man. Spare not one to tell the tale of the infamy; but make examples of all, as warnings to public thieves in the future.—*Portland (Me.) Argus.*

—If Wright, Harlan, and others, who "have not drawn it," think the people are going to lose sight of this matter, and in the end give these holding-back Congressmen and Senators a chance to quietly pocket the money, they are mistaken. This is an unkind imputation, we know, but it is only his own stupidity that can bring it upon a member of the National Legislature unfairly. If a member does not intend to take the money, he is unutterably stupid by letting the matter rest in abeyance.—*Keokuk Gate-City.*

—While the country is "going for" the wretches who grabbed their "back pay," don't let the people forget those who are grabbing their "forward pay." He is a good paymaster who pays when the work is done, but here are 366 men who are drawing $625 a month, long before Congress sits, before they are sworn in, before they know whether they will be sworn in at all. Do the idiots think this storm is going to "blow over,"—*Clinton (Ill.) Register.*

—The Congressmen newly-elect must be a queer compound not to understand the people's verdict on back-pay. The official statement that the Representatives whose terms commence from the next 4th of March are already drawing their stipends under the new compensation law, will, doubtless limit these gentlemen to one term. There is only one case where the new member has been satisfied with the old salary.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Meeting of the Boston Grange—Addresses by J. C. Abbott, Deputy of the National Grange, the Hon. Amasa Walker, Gen. N. P. Banks, Freeman Walker, and John Bartlett.

From the Boston Advertiser, Sept. 2.

A meeting was held in the Commercial Exchange Rooms yesterday afternoon, in which the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country, the question of cheap rates of transportation and many of the departments of internal commerce were discussed. The meeting was called and organized in the interest of the Boston Grange, but many gentlemen not members of the organization were present. The same sentiments, however, prevailed among them all, and these were plainly embodied in the able addresses which were delivered. About 100 persons were present, and they all remained standing for a full hour and a half, paying the most thoughtful attention to the suggestions offered by the speakers.

REMARKS BY MR. JOHN BARTLETT.

Mr. John Bartlett presided. In calling the meeting to order, he said the question was asked, how they as commercial men, as manufacturers, as mechanics, could win in the movement inaugurated for the agriculturists. It was of importance because it dealt with the question of cheap transportation. Under the present railroad system the producer at the West received a very small price for his products, and the consumers at the East paid an enhanced value for the same reason of railroad monopoly, and the resulting exorbitant cost of transportation. There was but one line of railroad, he continued, over which corn could be brought in bulk from the West to tide water. It was therefore a monopoly, and needed to be reformed. In regard to the manner in which it was to be done it was not for him to speak, but there was one present from the National Grange who could explain fully the objects of his order.

REMARKS OF MR. ABBOTT.

He then introduced Mr. J. C. Abbott, Grand Deputy of the Order. He first eloquently pictured the uprising of the long-suffering, peacefully-disposed inhabitants of the rural districts, startled to find themselves in the jaws of a monopoly which would reduce them to a bondage more abject and degrading than that from which the nation had just escaped. He referred to the railway monopoly in the country. The sudden uprising in revolution seeks to check this ruling power, continued the speaker, and by the enactment of laws both national and State, to hold it in subjection and to teach the wholesome lesson that this great institution must be our servant and not our master. In support of statements to the effect that a major part of the dividends of the railroads had been wrung from the people by means other than honorable, he presented the following: The Hudson River and New York Central Railroad, now united in one company, forms one of the most important lines of road there is upon this continent. Over this line flows a steady and constant stream of travel and freight, which is more than sufficient to employ its utmost capacity. Yet, with all this immense patronage, it is unsatisfied with its present rich-paying dividends, notwithstanding that it has several millions more of diluted stock than it has of honest or real capital invested. The waterings of this consolidation road are as follows: The Hudson River, $17,123,800; New York Central, $31,560,400; making a total of $48,684,200. The share capital of the consolidated roads, including the scrip dividends, is $90,000,000. The waterings, therefore, exceed the cash capital actually paid in by $7,368,400. The dividends annually paid upon the waterings, at 8 per cent, equal the sum of $3,894,360. To pay this dividend, extortionate charges are levied and collected upon every bushel of grain and every pound of freight that is carried over that road. In all these waterings, no part of this amount has gone into the roads, nor has their capacity to earn increased a single dollar. At the time of the formation of the Central Company, which was in 1854, waterings in the form of certificates bearing 6 per cent interest, was made, equaling $8,894,500. This sum, added to the more recent waterings, makes a total of $57,576,700. The interest and dividends accruing annually on this sum equal $4,228,030; and the total waterings equal $130,264 to the mile of the main line of these roads. The annual interest on this sum amounts to nearly $10,000 a mile. He further said that the bold plan was already on foot by which the road and its connections were to receive a still further dilution of $40,000,000. He denounced this business as a robbery of the worst kind. Upon competent authority, coming directly from railway officials, he said that all freight and passengers can be transported by railway at one-fourth the present average cost. A shipment of five car-loads of corn which very recently started in Iowa, and came to Chicago via Chicago & Northwestern Railway, was then transferred to the Erie & North Shore line, and came directly through to New York, where it was sold. This shipment of corn sold at 56½ cents per bushel, the charges amounting to 48½ cents per bushel, leaving to the Western shipper the sum of 8 cents per bushel for his corn. He had papers to show that 10 cents per bushel of 56 pounds would pay a fair and legitimate dividend upon the actual capital employed for transporting corn from the interior of Iowa to the City of New York. Is it any wonder, then, inquired the speaker, when corn is worth only 56½ cents per bushel in New York, and 48½ of that must go for transportation and commissions, that the great producing class of the country are creating a revolution in the sentiments of the people, that is destined also to work a revolution in the schedule of prices and in the control of this great monopoly? But to bring under and control a power so vast and well-seated is a Herculean task, and one which can never be done only by meeting it with a superior power. We find our great danger arises from their complete and extensive system of combinations. Then, if we would control it, we, too, must combine and consolidate. The organization which I have the pleasure to represent has the satisfaction of knowing that it is the first body which has ever taken hold of the question with any show of success. Other attempts have been made, but they have failed, because of their lack of breadth. They did not embrace the whole country as we do. All that has been done by other organizations consists in energetic resolutions, which have never been carried out for want of a constituency—a rank and file—upon which they might depend. The Patrons of Husbandry, learning from their experience, are directing their efforts to secure organization. They have many schemes in view for promoting their interests, but chief among them is the question of transportation. And now, while we have only some 500,000 or 600,000 members, see the consternation and dismay already thrown into the railway and political camps. Witness the action of the papers who write in defense of railways. They are making labored efforts to bolster up a bad cause, and endeavoring to convince the people that they are operating their roads at a loss, even, in some instances. What we desire is, that the people investigate this subject thoroughly, and after doing so, we feel sure that you will come to the same conclusion that we have, and that is, that this railroad monopoly is the greatest evil that afflicts our country, and that it is one that demands your attention, and the people of Massachusetts equally as much as it does those of the Western States. Let us remove this blighting curse which now hangs like a pall over the agricultural interests of the country, dragging them down so low and sinking it far below the level of a paying business. Then when the great business of agriculture shall be revived, and the depression which now rests down upon it is lifted, may we see commerce and manufactures also revive and flourish, and the general prosperity of our extensive country once more assume its accustomed channels.

REMARKS OF MR. WALKER.

The Hon. Amasa Walker, of Brookfield, was then introduced. He said: Mr. Chairman, I understand this meeting to be called for the purpose of considering the great question of railway reform. There is need, as I understand it, for such a reform, and a great movement is being made in that direction. Now, I have been invited to address this meeting. I come as a citizen, belonging to no organization whatever, and I address you as citizens entirely. And I may say, perhaps, that I am a railroad man, and that I have been for forty years. Some, perhaps, can recollect how long ago that I took a very active part in the introduction of early railroads here, and now I feel it my duty to go forward and help restore these railroads to their legitimate use. Railroads are created, as I understand, for the people, and to confer all possible benefit upon them. They are granted special privileges for a special purpose, and they are bound to furnish freight and passenger transportation; and not only bound to do it, but to do it to the greatest possible extent and with the least possible expense. Otherwise they do not confer all the good which it was designed they should. Now this I understand to be a fundamental principle, and the great principle on which this movement must rest. It is a new question which we are agitating, and it is the question of the age. We have nothing in history to guide us; there is no antecedent. When these railroads were chartered, we then felt anxious enough to provide that the State might buy any railroad at a certain price. Now, I do not know what legislation has been made during the late years, having been away most of the time when the Legislature has been in session; but I am almost afraid that the State has lost the control of the railroads in Massachusetts. It ought not to have lost it, because they are very important.

To begin, it is eminently a farmers' question. But why? Because his products must be transported a great distance, and they are heavy products, so that freight must naturally be high. It takes a large part of what he can raise to pay this freight and get his goods to market. You have perhaps heard of the man who went out to Iowa and bought a lot of corn for 13 cents, and selling it in Springfield, Mass., for 69 cents, made just 1 cent a bushel. Now that is a very startling illustration, but no more startling than true of the manner in which the whole thing appears. Now you will see why the farmers are the first to move because they are made so much more interested than others by its taking so much larger a portion of what they can raise. For instance, a manufacturer will send on his goods West and pay not more than 5 per cent, a twentieth or thirtieth part of what the farmer pays on his products. The difference is a very wide one.

But, it is not only the farmers' question. It is the manufacturers question. Now, why? Because the cost of manufacturing depends upon the cost of sustenance to a great extent. Wages must be paid sufficient to support the laborer, and as we increase the wages we raise the price of our products, and in that way we increase the difficulty of competition with foreigners. With that view of the subject, you can see that our manufacturers are interested to a very enormous extent in this question of high rates of freight and transportation. It is a laborers' question, as you will see from the fact that they have to pay all this increased cost for everything that is brought over the roads, and that is a very great part of the necessities of life; and they not only have to pay the cost of this transportation, but a profit upon it, because the profit is paid upon the cost of transportation as much as upon the original cost of the article. Thus they are interested at having the least possible cost of transportation; and then it is a national question in this point of view. Suppose, for example, that it cost 15 per cent per bushel more to get corn from the West to Boston or New York than it ought, it is 15 per cent protection to the wheat-growers in the other countries; it encourages them to increase, their production by giving the hope of an increased price. It is everybody's question. The very stock holders of the railroad are interested in the reform. It is for their interest that this thing should be made right, because the little extra increase which they get in the dividends does not pay the extra expense in their living. If all this is so, the simple question is, what are you to do about it? What plan do those gentlemen who are leading in this thing represent? What is their platform? They must have one; nothing can be done unless there is a particular object stated and kept in view. There must be a well-defined course of action. To whom do you look for redress? To State Legislatures? Their power is limited, and no two might act unitedly. Do you look to Congress? Well, then, there is something to be done. You must elect men to Congress whom you can trust. [Cries of "Hear, hear."] That is the first thing to be done; and when they get there you must tell them what to do. You must have specified measures that they are to attend to. You must have a well-defined policy, and this is indispensable.

Now, I suppose there are three ways in which the great objects may be secured; in the first place, by general laws fixing the rates of freight and passenger fare on all the roads in the country. But there is an objection to this, in the difficulty of fixing upon rates just for all. The long roads, the short roads, cheap roads, costly roads, roads through thickly and through sparsely settled country,—it seems to me almost impossible to meet these widely differing cases by a general law. Secondly, by creating new and competing lines, at the expense of the Government, between the chief marts; as between Chicago, New York, Boston, etc. This is a feasible plan as far as it goes, but unless extending very far and to all the principal lines of freight and travel, would only partially secure the object of the true railroad system. The third plan is by purchasing all the roads by the General Government and leasing them out to parties under such restrictions as would seem for the public interest. In this manner the rate of fare may be put so low as merely to yield the interest upon the National bonds. I admit that this plan would be attended with difficulty, but it is feasible. There is great work to be done, but then it is a great object, and it can be attained. There is no need of leasing the whole system at once. Beginning with one or two roads at first, you may experiment, and in that way I see no difficulty at all. After the Government gets possession of these roads, one by one, they could be leased. That there would be competitors for this lease there is no doubt. Now, if this is to be done by Congress, it makes the question of railroads a political question. That may be very deplorable, but it cannot be helped. If we were as they are in some parts of the world, taken care of by our rulers, we might not need to act, but we are not. We must take care of ourselves, therefore everything we want we must take into politics. But I come to say, gentlemen, that we must not conceal from ourselves the fact that this question of transportation, or international commerce, as we ought to call it, is greatly complicated by the condition of our currency. We have a false standard of value, and in this case it is particularly bad, because, if you go to the men who control these roads and say anything about reducing fares, they will answer, "Do you know, sir, that we pay an enormous price for material and labor compared with what we did ten or twelve years ago? Are you aware that we pay 35, 50, and [illegible] per cent more for running expenses than we did then?" That is owing, as I shall venture to say, to our currency. Perhaps I should apologize for introducing this question. Some may say, "Amasa always talks about the currency." [Laughter.] Well, he means to. If he supposes the currency is the greatest curse from which this country suffers, then at least he should allude to it if he uses moderation. But there is the question of tariff, to which the West is opposed. They are in favor of free trade, and at the same time in favor of an expansion of the currency. Thus the three great questions are currency, transportaion, and trade. They are all together. You cannot separate them if you would. Now how can you dispose of them? You have got to reconcile these with each other, because, as I have said, you have got to have a platform—a policy. Well now, what is the work to be performed? I answer, You must circulate a knowledge of the facts in the case; what you propose and how you propose to do it; secondly, for this purpose you must have meetings and public addresses; thirdly, you must support those newspapers which favor your cause, and the press is very ready to listen to such propositions. It is always loyal to its interests, and you must make it understand what its interests are. [Applause.] You cannot trust the present political parties with the solution of this question. Some of you will try hard, I have no doubt, but it is not safe. Now, then, are you ready for this? Can you sever your old political affiliations? If you are not, you are of no use here at all, because without this decided movement you will accomplish nothing. There is great encouragement to go on in this work. It is a good work, it is the cause of the people, it is the cause of humanity. It begins outside the present political parties; it must be kept there. Mark that able champions are coming forward, and there are some very able men that dare say what they think. There is Mr. Shellabarger, who has been a long time in Congress—an honest, able, and one of the best men there. [Applause.] And there is Mr. Josiah Quincy, of this city; and you have a great acquisition in Gov. Booth, of California, because he is in high position, a man of culture and high order of abilities, and above all other qualifications at the present time, he is an honest and an honorable man. [Applause.] The conflict is to be between the greatest forces of society—numbers and wealth. On one hand, some 40,000,000 of people; on the other hand, the greatest concentration of power that the world has ever seen. I make no exaggeration. The greatest concentration of power in consolidated capital controlled by a few hands the world has ever seen. But the people will triumph; the labor of the people will be recompensed; the general prosperity of the nation will rejoice in the grand consummation as heartily as it now does in the abolition of chattel slavery. [Applause.]

The Chairman, rising, said that the Hon. Josiah Quincy and Deputy Thompson had intended to be present, but they were doubtless unavoidably detained. Responding to calls for "Banks!" "Banks!" the Hon. N. P. Banks made a short address, in which he heartily indorsed all that had been said by the gentleman who preceded him. The Hon. Freeman Walker, of Brookline, was called upon. He spoke briefly of the affect which the high rates of transportation were having upon the agriculture of the West. In many localities, he said, it was gradually being abandoned, and the farmers were turning to manufacturers and competing successfully with those of the East. The effect of this was felt by Eastern manufacturers in the reduction in amount of orders received from what had been their best market. Amasa Walker supplemented these remarks by a few incidents illustrating their force. The meeting then adjourned.

CITY POLITICS.

The Machinery of the Campaign Set in Motion Last Evening.

First Revolution of the Wheels of the Opposing Elements.

A Law-and-Order Meeting in the Third Ward.

The German-American Central Committee in Session.

A Decided Lack of Harmony Manifested Among the Leaders.

Acrimonious Debate Between Messrs. Jussen, Hesing, Vocke, and Lieb.

The Americans and Irish Denounced by Some and Extolled by Others.

Since the meeting last Sunday, local politics engross the attention of those who take any part or interest in political affairs, and they are all trying to see their way clear out of the present tangled condition of things. The publicity given to that meeting has not helped the party it was intended to aid especially, as it interfered with the slate arranged in advance by the German and Irish. Efforts are being made to rope in every one supposed to have influence, but there are a large number who object to playing second fiddle to Mr. Hesing, Mr. O'Hara, Mr. Rodbertis, Mr. Ackhoff, Mr. Michelson and their friends, who assembled to worship office last Sabbath afternoon. An attempt to get Jimmy Stewart, the Recorder, into the field has failed, and Captain Healy has declined to participate in the movement as it now stands. It is understood that Jack Stephens, the Coroner, has pledged his allegiance to the party, and will cast the power of the Morgue in its favor.

There is not harmony even in the ranks of the faithful. It is a question whether Daniel is in the lion's den or the lion in Daniel's den, Mr. O'Hara being Daniel, and Mr. Hesing the lion. They are trying to swallow each other, and it is intimated that they have succeeded. Mr. O'Hara is a candidate for City Treasurer, and David A. Gage, J. H. McVicker, or Mr. Pardridge, the tobacco-dealer, are said to be his candidates for Mayor. But Mr. Hesing wants Mr. McAvoy for Mayor. That will not suit Mr. O'Hara, because Mr. McAvoy, having an Irish twang to his name, it would hardly do to put Mr. O'Hara on with him for the next best office. Mr. Gage, it is understood, will not take the Mayoralty, as he prefers to continue in his present more lucrative position of City Treasurer. Mr. McVicker does not want the office, and would not accept it if pledges were to be extorted from him. Mr. Pardridge, it is believed, could be prevailed upon to serve. Any of the three would suit Mr. O'Hara, but Mr. Hesing prefers McAvoy. Were McAvoy nominated Mr. Gage would probably run for City Treasurer, "Buffalo" Miller for County Treasurer, and Mr. O'Hara would be invited to run once more for Clerk of the Criminal Court. That is the Hesing-McAvoy ticket. Then Mr. Keeley's friends desire him to get the County Treasurership, but, if Mr. O'Hara gets the City Exchequer, that cannot very well be. The Keeley people are, therefore, rather in favor of an American for Mayor, Mr. Gage for City Treasurer, Mr. Keeley for County ditto, a Scandinavian for Clerk of the Criminal Court, with a German for Comptroller, and another German for Corporation Counsel. It is conceded by all except Mr. Hesing that the precedent of having a native American for Mayor should be followed, as it won't do to entirely ignore the American element. This is a strong argument against Mr. McAvoy, and Mr. O'Hara knows it. Dan is, so far, ahead, and if he runs himself alone he will be apt to get the nomination he is after, but if he attempts to make a family affair out of it both he and the family will be swamped.

That the men who met on Sunday mean business, there is no doubt, and some sort of a ticket will be run. The only danger is that in the eleventh hour Mr. Hesing may be able to make better terms with his quondam friends, the Republicans, and may decamp, leaving Dan and the rest of the boys in the lurch. The danger is not great, however. Hesing's most intimate friends say that he has gone too far to back out with or without honor, even if he were so disposed, and that he must stick to the craft he has assisted to float, whether it sinks or swims.

Supposing Mr. Hesing does stick to the last hour of election day, does that ensure success? It is true that he will rally his countrymen around his standard, and march them to the polls to vote as he directs, and that a portion of the Irish votes will be cast on the same side. The Irish leaders in the movement count upon nearly the whole of the Irish, but there are those who think they will wake up the morning after the election and find themselves mistaken. Six or eight years since the same Irish leaders led their countrymen as a mass, just as Mr. Hesing now claims to be able to lead his German hosts. But things have wonderfully changed. The population of the city has nearly doubled in the meantime, and there is a large young element among the Irish, who dare to think and act for themselves. This is a danger. Then there is a large number who object to being delivered body and soul, boots and breeches, to Mr. Hesing, who they say in years gone by abused them in every way, and granted them not even courtesy when he was powerful. This feeling is a source of discord antagonistic to that perfect harmony and consolidation of the Irish voters which is calculated upon by the heads of the coalition. Another matter which has not tended to fuse the elements was the nomination of Benner for Fire-Marshal. Agnew's friends among the Irish are enraged, because they say he was thrown overboard at the suggestion of Hesing, to make way for Benner—Hesing's choice. There will be a division in the Irish vote, and the chances are that a majority will be rather against than for the Hesing party.

Then again, the Democracy are not entirely out of the way, and some of the old wheelhorses are determined to hold a Convention, nominate a ticket, and get all the votes they can. They say that Mr. Hesing can cast his lot with them if he feels like it, but they do not desire to be dictated to by him or by any one else. The fact that the Democratic party is dead makes no difference to these gentlemen, as they are not deceased, but think they can get up a very lively kicking for the next two months.

The Republicans are lying low, watching events. That there will be a Republican ticket need hardly be doubted. They expect to be able to nominate as good a ticket as the "upstairs" party, and will take chances. Mr. Colvin is still mentioned for Mayor, and seems to be ahead, though Mr. Bond's friends are not inactive nor without hope.

The Committee of Seventy may supersede both parties. They are organizing the wards. "Law and Order" is to be their war-cry, and it is intimated they will not obtrude too much temperance in their platform. They are apparently convinced that it would kill them. Ex-Senator Woodard is spoken of as their choice for Mayor.

There is still another party—a small party at present—but one that may assume formidable proportions before the campaign closes. Many persons in the city are in active sympathy with the Farmers' movement, and it is proposed to put an Anti-Monopoly ticket in the field. It is contended that Chicago suffers as much, if not more, from railroad extortions as the country, and that common cause should be made with the farmers in their anti-monopoly war. It is also argued that the Farmers' Movement is assuming the shape of a National party, which will be holding National Conventions, and that it would be proper to have in power a municipal government which might welcome them to the city.

It would take a regiment of prophets to predict the outcome of this mixed condition of affairs. If all parties put up honest men, as they must do to have the least prospect of winning, something will be gained by the city, no matter what crowd succeeds.

LAW AND ORDER.

A meeting of the citizens of the Third Ward in favor of law and order, was held last evening in the Sunday-school room of the First Baptist Church, according to the announcement in the morning papers. To speak mildly, the meeting was heterogeneous in character, West Side town officers being present, and, though not active participants in the proceedings, they served to show very plainly the interest taken in Third Ward politics by Tenth Ward politicians. There were a great many men known neither to fame nor to one another. "Monty" was there, and so was "Major" Phelps. And this is additional evidence of a strong effort in opposition to the lager beer movement. The gentlemen looked vaguely at the reporter's table, and vaguely at the ceiling. They also looked at one another, and appeared to gain no inspiration from the process. When things came to a dead standstill, William Mears, of the Committee of Seventy, called the meeting to order. Mr. Huntington was called to the chair, and Mr. A. Bellamy elected Secretary.

With a smile, such as was wont in days gone by to shed its wild lustre over his countenance, and shame the ruddy fresco-work of the Council Chamber, Ex-Ald. Montgomery rose to make a motion. He moved that a committee of three be appointed, with Judge Gookins as Chairman, to prepare resolutions giving expression to the feelings of the meeting.

Judge Gookins looked uneasily at the beaming countenance of the gentleman, and declined the the honor. Mr. Tallman was constrained to accept it, and Messrs. Brayman and Mears were ready to co-operate with him.

Mr. Mears moved that a committee of eleven be appointed to manage the affairs of the Law-and-Order movement in the Third Ward.

A gentleman whose name could not be learned rose to know something. He wanted information. What was the object of the meeting? One committee had already been appointed, and now another was about to be, and nobody seemed to know what for. Were the Law-and-Order men going to put a ticket of their own in the field, or were they going to fall in with the old parties? What were they going to do, any way?

Judge Gookins was called upon for a speech. The venerable old gentleman said that, as he understood it, the object of the Committee of Seventy was to sustain and enforce the laws which the people had ordained by their own choice. It was to provide for the proper administration of municipal affairs. Another object was to elect capable and proper men to office. He did not wish the impression to obtain that the Committee of Seventy was a temperance organization, or anything of the kind. He was not a member of any temperance society, although he was in favor of temperance ideas. He believed that the liquor-business was responsible for more crimes than all other causes put together. He was honestly opposed to the liquor-business; not indiscriminately opposed to liquor-dealers, he wished it understood, because a great many of them were not only willing, but even anxious, to sustain the law. He wanted to see politics reformed. That was his platform. So long as the Law-and-Order party put in nomination good men, he did not care whether it was from the Democratic party or the Republican that they selected them. All he wanted was good men in the various offices.

With a roseate countenance, and a smile that fell like a lingering sunbeam upon the upturned faces of the members of the meeting, ex-Ald. Montgomery inquired whether there was a Democratic party any more.

Judge Gookins blandly responded that he did not know, but assumed there was for the sake of argument. Whether there was or not he did not care. All he wanted was good men for office. This was the theme of the speaker's address, and in pleased his hearers vastly.

A gentleman, whose identity could not be determined, begged leave to offer a few suggestions. It seemed to him that this movement was commenced at the wrong end. It seemed to him that the way to do this business was for the honest, decent, and respectable men to go to the primaries and elect delegates who would do their business for them in the conventions by securing the nomination of good men. This accomplished, let the honest, decent, and respectable men go the polls and vote. All this talk about law and order was well enough in its way, but a little solid work at the primaries would be far more efficacious. [Applause.]

Mr. Mears, in behalf of the Committee of Seventy, replied that that body was willing to take advice from any one who might wish to give it. Their common object was the enforcement of law. They were willing to take any course that would lead to that end. If the law guaranteed to the liquor-dealer the right to sell on Sunday he would enforce it, but as it had just the opposite tendency he would support it.

Mr. Alfred D. Bellamy had no doubt that there were a majority of Law-and-Order men in the city. The trouble was that these men would not go to the primaries. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of eleven be appointed whose duty it shall be to nominate such delegates in the Third Ward as they may resolve are best fitted to hold office, both in the Third Ward and general government of our city.

Mr. Haviland was utterly opposed to the institution known as primaries. Every primary meeting was a put up job.

Mr. Bellamy replied to him briefly. The people ought to go to the primaries.

The resolution was voted upon and carried.

Mr. Mears presented the following names as the Committee: R. C. Hamell, Charles H. Fargo, E. A. Small, L. B. Lergell, E. A. Congdon, P. Ryan, A. J. Willard, A. D. Bellamy, W. Martin, and Hiram Wheeler. Mr. Mears suggested that this Committee have power to fill vacancies in itself.

Mr. A. D. Bellamy moved that the matter be left to the Committee of three on resolutions to report at the next meeting. This was agreed to.

Mr. Bellamy also moved the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we resolve ourselves into a committee of the whole for the purpose of using our entire influence to secure a large and enthusiastic ward meeting on Tuesday evening next.

The resolution was carried, and the meeting then, on motion, adjourned until Tuesday evening next at the same place, when a permanent organization will be made.

THE GERMANS.

The German-American Central Committee, consisting of delegates from each Ward, and all the German societies in this city, met yesterday evening in Bismarck Hall, corner of Wells and Washington streets, for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand mass meeting of all those opposed to temperance laws, and to organize for the fall campaign.

Mr. Adolph Schoeninger, the President of the Committee, called the meeting to order, and said that it gave him pleasure to announce that their movement had lately gained immensely, and that they would have all the liberal men of other nationalities as allies. It was the general feeling to throw the old Democratic and Republican parties overboard, and organize a new party, which would be in favor of personal liberty. A meeting had been held last Sunday, at which vent was given to these feelings, and a committee appointed to join the German Central Committee, and thus united, take measures towards organizing for the fall campaign.

Mr. Proebsting moved that the Committee on Agitation make a report.

Mr. Julius Rosenthal, Chairman of the Agitating Committee, reported that they had as yet done nothing, because no one had expressed a wish for such a meeting. The Committee would meet on Saturday evening next.

Mr. Richard Michaelis said he had expressed a wish to the Chairman of the Committee that a meeting be called.

Mr. Rosenthal's report was adopted.

Mr. Edward Jussen handed to the Chairman a list of delegates from the Liederkranz, consisting of the following gentlemen: William Loeb, Otto Mutchlechner, C. Enders, H. S. Christoph, and E. Jussen.

Mr. R. Thiem objected to the admission of these gentlemen, since he was a member of the Liederkranz, and was not aware of their appointment.

The Chairman said he had to accept the delegation, since the list was signed by the President and Secretary of the Society.

The Secretary, Mr. Philip Stein, then read a list of the delegates entitled to seats.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Carl Bluhm moved that the German-American Central Committee be requested to call a meeting of all liberal citizens of all nationalities to be held in two weeks.

Mr. A. C. Hesing then rose and said that the Chairman had already explained the object of the meeting, and had stated that a meeting was held last Sunday at Greenbaum's Bank Building, and that a Committee was there appointed to recommend a member from every ward to act on the Committee on Agitation. It was also decided to have these men selected from other nationalities than German, because the Germans had already a committee on agitation. That Committee was to meet together and arrange a mass-meeting, at which proper resolutions could be adopted. It was the wish of all those that had originated this movement that they join with all liberal men, no matter what their creed or nationality. He would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Agitation Committee of the German-American Central Committee be requested to join the Agitation Committee of other nationalities yet to be appointed, and make arrangements for a mass-meeting as soon as possible; and that their recommendation be not accepted until it has been approved by the German-American Central Committee.

Mr. Richard Michaelis said he was in favor of the resolutions of Mr. Bluhm. He thought that not only such as were at the meeting last Sunday should be nominated, but all liberal and respectable men in the city. They should invite such men as D. A. Gage, S. S. Hayes, W. F. Coolbaugh, Charles B. Farwell, and other prominent men, and particularly should the editors of THE TRIBUNE, who had acted more fairly towards them than any other English paper in the city, be invited.

Mr. Hesing replied that the former complaints had been that the movement was solely German, and now it was proposed that just these Germans should invite the Americans. In his opinion a committee consisting of all nationalities should invite them. As to inviting THE TRIBUNE, he would state that THE TRIBUNE was already invited, but that the chief editor of THE TRIBUNE replied that he would have nothing to do with them. Yet it was his desire THE TRIBUNE should go with them, and it probably would, if the bright side of the movement is laid before its editors. There were but few Americans in accord with the movement at present, but many of them would come over to their side when they saw the real object of the movement. Few saloonkeepers were lately arrested, which showed that the Americans were afraid of them. Those gentlemen that attended the meeting last Sunday were in earnest, and would go hand in hand with them. These would be invited and many others also.

Edward Jussen said that, before speaking on Hesing's motion, he would have to make a personal remark. He had been traduced and vilified by several parties as an advocate of temperance. Every one knew him, and no one was more opposed to temperance fanatics than he. What had been said against him would fall back on those that had uttered these vile accusations, and so much more because there was not a word of truth in them. Every one that dared to oppose the mad counsels of some of the leaders was immediately denounced as a traitor. Before the acceptance of Hesing's substitute, which actually meant the ratification of the doings of the Star Chamber meeting last Sunday, they should carefully examine and look over all the facts in the case. The speaker continued by reading extracts from the *Staats Zeitung* about last Sunday's meeting, showing by the speeches of Hesing and Lieb that their intention was to unite with the scalawag Democrats. He then continued by saying that the meeting on Sunday was only visited by German and Irish Democrats, and the old political hacks. Dan O'Hara, M. Keeley, and others had advocated the calling of a meeting of all nationalities, as soon as possible. In his opinion, they could get the Irish vote without going over to the Democrats and hanging on the coat-tails of Irish scalawags.

Mr. G. A. Korn interrupted the speaker, saying that their object was to organize a new party which would be neither Democratic nor Republican. [Great applause.]

Mr. Jussen said that was exactly what he had advocated, namely: That the Agitation Committee be requested to call a meeting of all liberal men,—regardless of nationality, politics, or religion,—while at the Sunday meeting none but Irish Democrats and Germans were present. If they nominated good men, regardless of party, and not take them from Irish scalawags, they would cause good liberal Americans to come to their side. They were fighting under the flag of America, and not Germany, and as Americans, not Germans. They did not want to force their manners and ideas upon Americans because they were German, but because they were good. He then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Agitation be hereby requested to call a meeting of all liberal men, regardless of nationality, with the exception of professional politicians and office-seekers; this meeting should be held with open doors, and measures should there be taken to learn how a convention should be called; that candidates be nominated from all parties and nationalities at the coming election that can win the battle of tolerance and personal liberty over infamous fanaticism and vile "muckers."

Francis A. Hoffman said he was in favor of Hesing's motion. Their object had been to invite all nationalities, and that it be a general movement. If the Democrats were willing to forget party ties, why should not the Republicans do the same? He wanted on his side every one that had a vote, be it Irish, German, Scandinavian, French, or Negro, Protestant, or Catholic. The only thing that could induce him to vote for Jessen's resolution was because it had a clause in it excepting professional office-seekers, and that would exclude Mr. Jessen from the movement. He deprecated any one who spit on the Democratic party or the Irish element.

Mr. Vocke was opposed to making this a purely German and Irish movement, but he hoped that it would become a purely American movement. When the agitation first began, he was afraid they had commenced too soon, and therefore had taken no part in it. A coalition with the Irish at the present time would be only to their advantage. He was opposed to calling a meeting at present. They had better wait five or six weeks [A voice, "Wait till after election"—Great laughter.] They might laugh, but he knew he was right. They should first know who were their opponents. The Committee of Seventy could not be called such. He would therefore vote for Hesing's motion.

Mr. Hesing again arose and said he did not think when he went up-stairs that evening such opposition would be made about an innocent resolution. If German demagogues did not divide them, and throw discord in their ranks, the victory would be theirs in the fall. They may call him a party hack; he was ready to give the leadership to anyone to organize the Germans for the fall campaign, and lead them victoriously to the polls and save their time-honored convictions and manners. He never had left the Republican party before, but when there was such cause to fight for, he was willing to go with the Democrats or any one else. He was in favor of going with the Democrats as long as he thought the Irish were in favor of that party, but the Irish who threw off the party yoke last fall, when they could not swallow Greeley, told him they would sooner join a new party, and therefore he was in favor of a new-party movement He appealed to the hearts and the finer feelings of those present to say whether his resolution was not the same as that made two weeks ago, by those that were now opposing him. He was accused of organizing a German Know-Nothing party, and yet no one was ever more ready than he to go with those of other nationalities. Dave Gage had told him that he would not go with them, but that noble Democrat and wealthy banker, Mr. Coolbaugh, would go with them, and had given him the idea of consulting with those of other nationalities.

Philip Stein was opposed to an Irish coalition, and against Hesing's motion. He was frequently interrupted during his remarks by Mr. Hesing, and was compelled to ask the Chairman to prevent Hesing from interrupting him. He was opposed to such men as attended the meeting on Sunday. He wanted a coalition with respectable men, and these should be invited.

Otto Mutchlechner did not like this quarreling. He thought Hesing's motion was the best. All they had to do was to win. He was not an office-seeker, and never had been. He acted only from principle.

Gen. Lieb said that he owed it to the society to say a few words in reply to Mr. Jussen. That gentleman had said this was a movement sailing under a German flag, and for this reason he had been agitating among the Irish, Scandinavians, blacks, French, and others. He was surprised that Jussen should say the meeting on Sunday was not respectable. There were fifty-six very respectable men there, and all of them were gentlemen of high standing, and not a professional politician among them. He wanted to know from Mr. Jussen where the influential Americans were that would join them. Mr. Jussen was not opposed to the Irish because they were born on the Green Isle, but because they were Catholics. He severely denounced Jussen and the managers of the *Freie Presse*, and accused them of creating mischief among the Germans and Americans. Mr. Lieb was very mad during the delivery of his speech.

Mr. Jussen said he would only say a few words in reply to the different charges made against him. About Hoffman's charge that he was an office-seeker, he would say that he would never again during his life be a candidate for office. If he meant to be a candidate he would not have written that letter against the Jesuits. He knew what he did when he wrote that letter, and was aware that it would kill him politically. He advocated that the priests and fanatics be annihilated at the same time. Mr. Jussen was frequently interrupted during the delivery of these remarks, and it was with great difficulty that he could make himself understood. At one time a fight seemed imminent.

Mr. Rosenthal said he was sorry that so much time had been consumed in the consideration of such a little motion. He hoped they would come to a conclusion.

Mr. Michealis was going to make some remarks, but there eusued much confusion, and, amid cries of "question," the speaker had to subside.

Mr. Weber said he was in favor of Hesing's motion, and hoped it would be adopted. The Americans were their enemies, and the Irish their friends. He lived in a ward, the Eighth, where only Irish and low Germans lived, and for them he was speaking.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Jussen's resolution, which was lost, only about twelve persons voting for it.

Mr. Hesing's resolution was then adopted by an almost unanimous vote, only Mr. Jussen and Mr. Michaelis voting against it.

On motion of Mr. Rosenthal, it was resolved that the German-American Central Committee hold another meeting next Wednesday evening.

The meeting then adjourned.

SUICIDE.

A Young Man in Decorah, Iowa, Takes Cyanide of Potassium—A Methodist Clergyman in Waterloo, Iowa, Commits Self-Destruction by Drowning.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DECORAH, Iowa, Sept. 1, 1873.

At about 5 o'clock Sunday, Aug. 31, Mr. H. N. Collar, about 19 years of age, formerly of Beloit, Wis., and who has recently been at work for Mr. A. W. Adams, photographer, of this place, took three grains of cyanide of potassium, and at 6 o'clock was dead.

The circumstances are briefly these: Collar had, with a friend, been indulging in liquor somewhat through the day, and, at about 3 o'clock, went to the gallery where he was employed, and was left there, in company with Mr. Court Hungerford, by his employer, to sober off. After Mr. Adams went home, Collar requested Hungerford to get him some chloroform, which he declined to do. Collar then went into the dark room, and brought out a bottle containing about three grains of cyanide of potassium, and told his friend to take it, which he did, only touching his tongue to it, however; but Collar seemed to be alarmed at the act, and immediately brought out the collodian, and excitedly urged Hungerford to drink some of it as an antidote, stating to him that he did not want two dead men there at once. Collar then took the gold studs from his shirt-bosom, and handed them to his friend,—at the same time grasping him by the hand, telling him to keep them in remembrance of him, as he was the only friend he had. Then, quickly seizing the bottle, he drank down the fatal potion. The effect was instantaneous, as he required help to gain a sofa which was upon the other side of the room. It seems that, up to this time, Hungerford thought Collar was shamming; but, from the violent symptoms that were at once manifested, he became alarmed, and rushed out after help. It was about twenty-five minutes before a doctor could be got there, and of course nothing could then be done, and he died about 6 p. m. A Coroner's jury was summoned, which rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Nothing definite is known in regard to the cause of the rash act; but, from remarks that were made by Collar before and after taking the poison, it is thought that there was a woman at the bottom of it.

The body will be sent to his friends in Beloit for burial.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Sept. 3.—The Rev. W. P. Watkins, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, West Side, committed suicide by drowning in the Cedar River last night. The body was found this morning. An inquest is now being held. His wife had been lying dangerously ill, and it is supposed that he was rendered temporarily insane by his family affliction. He sent the following letter to his wife:

DEAR WIFE: We have parted to meet no more. You have been a faithful and loving companion to me. You will find my poor body in the Cedar River. God bless you and our dear little one! I hope God will forgive me for my past life, and that we will meet in Heaven. Tell Jimmie to be a good boy. All the money I had I gave to dear Clarence just before I went to the river. So farewell till the Judgment. YOUR HUSBAND.

Mrs. Watkins was taken dangerously ill last Thursday, since which time he had had but little rest day or night, being intensely anxious concerning her. He had also been striving against the use of tobacco, a habit that he had practiced for years. Yesterday he gave up all hope of his wife's recovery, and, being exhausted with his sufferings, committed the rash act. The verdict of the Coroner's jury is that he "came to his death by drowning himself during a state of intense mental excitement, consequent upon the loss of sleep and suffering during the dangerous illness of his wife."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 3.—Adolph Andrews was to-day found hanging stone-dead from a bedpost in his room, at the boarding-house corner of Bremen avenue and Fifteenth street. Cause, unrequited love and sickness.

CANADA.

Meeting of the Royal Commission To-Day—Refusal of Huntington to Prosecute or to Appear as a Witness—Opinion of Goldwin Smith in Relation Thereto.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 3.—Representatives of all leading Canadian journals are arriving, to be present at the investigation before the Royal Commission to-morrow. It is intimated in Ministerial quarters that Parliament will be called together in November. The journals and sessional papers are being completed. Much interest centres in the meeting of the Commissioners, but the fact that Huntington has positively declined to prosecute, and firmly refused to appear as a witness, although subpœnaed to do so, leads to the conviction that the whole affair will prove little less than a farce. The whole number of subpœnas served in Montreal was six, and included Sir Hugh Allan and Andrew Allan.

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—The 130 registered letters stolen from the city Post-Office, some weeks ago, have been recovered, being found about two miles west of the city. The money is all missing, but the drafts, checks, and money-orders were found.

The annual prize competition of the Ontario Rifle Association began yesterday, and will continue for a few days. The best marksmen in the Province are here. The first match was for all comers, 365 competing, and was not concluded till to-day.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 3.—Prof. Goldwin Smith, the best constitutional authority in Canada, in a most able article, which appears in the *Canadian Monthly*, thus expresses his opinion upon the merits of the Hon. Huntington's letter declining to be a party to the removal of the impeachment from the jurisdiction of Parliament to that of the Royal Commission: "The letter appears to us to be plainly in accordance with the principles of constitutional right, of common law, and of common justice, and to entitle its writer, as defender of these principles, against a misuse of prerogative by officers of the Crown, to the sympathy and support of the nation."

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 3.—A grand temperance demonstration took place here to-day, and was participated in by societies of this city and adjacent towns. The procession was about a mile long, and included fifty carriages with ladies and guests, among whom were several members of Parliament. After parading the streets, a mass meeting was held at the Crystal Palace, where orations were delivered by prominent speakers.

A bold robbery of $700, from the till of a provisions dealer's store, took place in the middle of the day, and, though seen, the robber escaped.

Rape Case at Appleton, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., Sept. 3.—A young man named Fries, son of a German brewer of this place, was to-day held to bail in $2,000 to answer to the charge of rape upon the person of Christina Wirtz. The offense is alleged to have been committed at the brewery of the defendant's father, where the girl had gone to procure yeast. Defendant waived examination, and gave bail in the above amount to appear at the Circuit Court.

Some of our readers will recognize M. T. Rodman, the defaulting Secretary of the Brooklyn Insurance Company, as a former resident of Milan, where he was engaged in the distillery business some twenty years since, and where he married. —*Toledo Commercial.*

SPORTING NEWS.

Programme of the Dexter Park Fall Meeting.

Thirteen Thousand Dollars Offered in Premiums—Fullerton at Mystic Park, Boston.

THE TURF.

DEXTER PARK FALL MEETING.

Mr. Albert Gage, of the Dexter Park Club, has returned from the East, where he has been attending the great trotting and racing meetings, and, in conjunction with the other members of the Club, has arranged a programme for a meeting to begin at Dexter Park on the 30th of the present month, and end on the 3d of October,—a season of four days. When East, he did all in his power to induce the owners of noted horses in that section to bring their stock to Chicago, and promised liberal prizes in the event of their acquiescence. It appears that he received favorable responses from many of them, when the subject was first broached, and, on the strength of the promise, he authorized our representative at the Springfield, Mass., meeting to announce that in the early part of October the Dexter Park Club would give $25,000 or $30,000 in prizes for a few days' trotting sport. Since his return, however, he has learned that none of the famous Eastern horses, with the exception of Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, will come to Chicago, and in consequence has been compelled to deviate from his original plans. If such horses as Fullerton, Camors, and others of their class,—recognized the country over as the leaders of the trotting turf,—could have been brought here, our meeting would be more successful, probably, than any that has been held this season. But we will have to wait until next summer before we can see these horses. Finding that the Eastern men would not come, and that, therefore, it would be financial suicide to offer large premiums, Mr. Gage and his colleagues have done the next best thing. They have arranged a programme containing $13,000 in premiums for the best classes of horses, and, if the Western horsemen will only respond liberally with their entries, we will have a pretty creditable meeting, after all. And they ought to respond liberally, as the prizes offered will richly repay them. It is somewhat strange that a little more attention was not given to running races, which are daily growing in favor in the North, but perhaps the horses could not be brought here. On a future occasion we will have something further to say about the coming meeting, and will at that time offer a few suggestions, which, if accepted in the spirit in which they will be given, will, we think, redound to the benefit of the Dexter Park Club. At present we will content ourselves with giving the programme, which is as follows:

FIRST DAY.

No. 1—Purse of $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 3 minutes; $600 to first, $250 to second, and $150 to third.

No. 2—Purse of $1,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:30; $900 to first, $375 to second, and $225 to third.

SECOND DAY.

No. 3—Purse of $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:36; $600 to first, $250 to second, and $150 to third.

No. 4—Purse of $2,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:24; $1,200 to first, $500 to second, and $300 to third.

THIRD DAY.

No. 5—Purse of $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:45; $600 to first, $250 to second, and $150 to third.

No. 6—Purse of $1,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:27; $900 to first, $375 to second, and $225 to third.

FOURTH DAY.

No. 7—Purse of $5,000, free for all horses; $3,000 to first, $1,250 to second, and $750 to third.

No. 8—Chicago sweepstakes, running race, mile heats, for all ages; $25 subscription, pay or play,—association to add $300; $100 to second horse.

The entries will close at the Secretary's office, Grand Pacific Hotel, on the 27th inst.

WARWICK SEPTEMBER MEETING.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Warwick September meeting took place yesterday and to-day. The Warwick cup was run for to-day, and was won by Bowes' b. h. Field Marshal; Hippia filly second, and M. T. Lombard's ch. c. Combat third. Only the three horses mentioned ran. Hippia filly was the favorite at the start.

FULLERTON.

For some unexplained reason, the gentleman who represents the Associated Press at Boston failed altogether to send a report of the meeting at Mystic Park, which occurred last week, to the Western newspapers. Among other interesting events that took place was the 2:21 race on Thursday, which was won by Judge Fullerton in four heats. Sensation took the first heat in 2:22, and was distanced in the second heat by Fullerton, who made the fastest time of the season,—2:19¼,—beating Goldsmith Maid's best time this year by half a second.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—The International regatta opened to-day on Toronto Bay. Weather and water fair. Dissatisfaction was expressed at the general mismanagement of the sailing. The first race was for first-class yachts for the Governor-General's medal, and the champion flag of Lake Ontario, with $300 added, over a course of about 30 miles. Ten yachts, ranging from sixty tons to ninety tons, started, all Canadian competitors. The race was between Lady Stanley and Ina, both of Toronto, the latter owned by Col. Shaw, the United States Cousul. The steamer Norseman, with passengers, accompanied the yachts. Lady Stanley reached the winning post 40 minutes before the Ina, but, owing to the western bouy being lost, it is probable that the race will be declared off.

As there were no entries for the four-oared professional race, the prize for which was $150, that was scored off. Owing to various causes the rowing races did not begin till about 5 p. m., and were not witnessed by more than 400 people.

In the four-oared race for amateur clubs, there were two competitors. The prize was four medals, presented by the Governor-General, four cups, and a piece of plate, total value $200. The race was won by the Dominion Club, owing to the breaking of the rudder of the Argonaut Club's boat, which rendered it unmanageable.

In the amateur double-scull race all the competitors were Canadians. Distance, 2 miles. Prize, two cups, valued at $75. Won by R. Lambe and H. Lambe, both colored. It is expected the races to-morrow will be more interesting.

CRICKET.

MEETING LAST EVENING.

The Chicago Cricket Club held a meeting last evening at the Clifton House. The attendance was not as large as was expected, although there was not lacking enthusiasm. Several new names were handed in as candidates for membership of the Club, making pretty nearly seventy in all.

A committee of three was appointed to confer with the officers of the Base Ball Club, and arrandge as to the use of their grounds for practice. Arrangements are in progress for a match n Chicago with the Racine College Club, also a return match with the St. Louis Club on their way home from the East. On motion it was resolved that all persons who had signified their intention of becoming members of the Club, who should not have paid their initiation fees by Saturday evening next, should not be considered members of the organization, unless elected in accordance with the constitution.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the Caledonian Society for the use of their large tent on the occasion of the late match, also to the proprietors of the Sherman House for favors.

After the transaction of some minor business, the meeting adjourned until Saturday next, at the Sherman House, at 8 o'clock.

THE PRIZE-RING.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—The last deposit of $500 in the Allen and McCoole prize-fight was made last night at McCoole's saloon. The fight is set for the 23d inst. There is very little betting on the result, although the friends of both parties are sanguine.

BASE BALL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Base ball—Atlantics, 4; Washingtons, 2.

Advance in Coal Miners' Wages.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 3.—The several Superintendents of the Kenosha and Illinois Valley coal mines, in the southeastern part of the town of LaSalle, and of the mines of the Northern Illinois coal and iron companies, in this city, have advanced the wages of the miners from $1 a ton to $1.15, and the present indications are that the fall and winter mining will go on without interruption.

An Important Decision.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—In the Supreme Judicial Court, before a full bench, this morning, the case of James West, petitioner for a writ of habeas corpus, came up for argument, at the close of which Judge Gray gave a decision discharging the prisoner. West was sentenced in 1865 to four and a half years in the State Prison, but was pardoned at the expiration of two years, on condition that if again convicted he should serve the remaining part of the sentence. A second conviction soon occurred, but the Supreme Court decides that the man is entitled to be discharged.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Awarding of Contracts for Work on the New State-House—Important Action of the Board of Equalization in Relation to the Assessment of Incorporated Companies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3.—The State-House Commissioners made awards of contracts for work to be done on the new State-House, to-day, as follows: Smith & Eastman, of Chicago, ornamental plastering complete, $65,000; plain plastering, 40 cents per yard; aggregate, $325,000. There were nine bids, ranging upward to $185,000. F. A. Drew, St. Louis, marble-work comple, $112,000. Three bids additional, ranging up to $125,000. Hays Brothers, of New York, sky-light, $6,500. These parties will have their contracts confirmed if all the conditions are complied with. This leaves to complete the building only the wood-work and painting to be done, and to do this, the Commissioners will have $800,000 left.

In the State Board of Equalization, the following important resolutions, offered by Mr. Derrickson, of Cook, were passed.

WHEREAS, It appears to this Board, from the schedules furnished by the Auditor, that Cook County has returned 38,000 acres of land less, assessed this year, than in 1872, and has returned 10,000 less city lots than in 1872; and

WHEREAS, There are complaints that the City of Chicago has failed to assess and return many millions of dollars' worth of property belonging to incorporated companies; be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed from this Board by the Chairman, whose duty it shall be to immediately proceed to the City of Chicago, and, if possible, confer with the County Board and Clerk, and with all other accessible sources of information, and obtain all the facts bearing on the question, and to take such measures as may be found necessary to obtain from the incorporated companies the statement or returns required by Sec. 32 of the State Revenue law, and report the same to this Board at as early a day as shall be practicable.

Resolved, That said Committee also be authorized to take such action as may be found necessary to obtain the returns under Sec. 32 of the Revenue law from corporations in Will and other counties.

The Committee is composed of Mr. Derrickson, of Cook; Mr. McMasters, of Randolph and Mr. Dewey, of Will.

The Committee left for Chicago at noon, with an avowed purpose to bring all the dodgers, as they termed them, to time.

License has been issued to the Chicago Zinc and Mining Company, capital $65,000; American Publishing Company, capital $50,000; White Star Transportation Company, capital $75,000,—both of Chicago; the Farmers' Saving Association of Piatt County, capital $1,000,000, and the Avenue Artesian Well Company, of Ottawa, capital $30,000.

In addition to the list of railroads sent last night, to which the schedule of rates for the Toledo, Wabash & Western will apply, are the following: Ohio & Mississippi, Indianapolis & St. Louis, and St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute.

THE $500 COUNTERFEITS.

Several More of the Bogus Bills Detected—The Counterfeiters' Old Dodge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Treasury Department is informed of attempts that have been made in different sections of the country to pass some of the recently-detected counterfeit $500 legal tender notes, among the number being one instance in Des Moines, Ia. For the information of the public it may be well to state that the description of differences between the genuine and counterfeit notes of this denomination will not likely prove to be such a clincher on the fraud as might be expected. The curves and angles in the engraving of the counterfeit may be easily made to exactly resemble the genuine, and the superfluous lines can be burnished out or where necessary new lines can be supplied by a few cuts with the graver. By close scrutiny of the counterfeit note, it is found that in the instances mentioned in the description made by the Government engraver, the counterfeiter has left room for darkening or lightening the lines, which are spoken of as too heavy or too light, which is well known as an old trick of counterfeiters. The fibre paper, about which the Government has boasted so much, is admitted to have been again successfully counterfeited in this issue of spurious notes. Altogether, it is not improbable that the entire issue of Government notes of the above denomination will have to be suppressed. Changes to correspond with the description of the genuine notes have probably already been made by the counterfeiter, and the probability is that counterfeit notes as good as the genuine will soon be on the market, it being one of their oldest dodges to flood the money market with corrected notes as soon as possible after the statement of differences between the genuine and counterfeit.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Up to noon to-day ten of the counterfeit $500 notes had been received at the Sub-Treasury. An expert clerk in one of the city banks to-day detected two points of difference between the genuine and counterfeit notes which were not mentioned in the Government description, and which were more easily observed than some of those mentioned. In the genuine note, the signature of Spinner clearly overlies the seal, while in the counterfeit the seal has evidently been stamped on after the signature. In the counterfeit, the centre star in the cluster around the neck of the Goddess of Liberty is defective, while in the genuine it is perfect.

KANSAS.

The State University—Letter from Gov. Osborn to the President Concerning the Osage Land Controversy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Sept. 3.—The pride of Kansas educationally is the State University, located in this city. It opened for the collegiate year today, with an attendance of 300 students, the largest number the school has ever had. The building is the largest and finest educational building in the West, and the corps of teachers will compare favorably with those of first-class Eastern colleges.

A generous rain, the first in several weeks, visited this part of the State last night.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept 3.—The Interior Department is advised that the settlers in Southwestern Kansas, upon the Osage ceded lands, will make no further hostile demonstration against the railroads, but will abide the decision of the United States Supreme Court relative to the validity of their titles.

[To the Associated Press.]

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 3.—The *Commonwealth* to-morrow will contain a letter from Gov. Osborn to President Grant, concerning the Osage land controversy in this State. The Governor takes strong grounds in favor of the settlers and against the railroad companies and urges the President to take order such action at Washington, as well as bring the matter before the Courts for speedy and decisive adjudication. The plan commended is that the Department of Justice bring suit to test the right of the railroad companies to the lands, as the settlers cannot, on account of the embarrassing legal situation, bring such suit for themselves.

A party of 220 Indiana and Illinois farmers arrived here to-night, on their way to the Arkansas Valley, where they propose to locate.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.............Sept. 3.

Schr Westchester, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Brenson, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Senora, Menominee, lumber.
Prop China, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. Plugger, Holland, tanbark.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, staves.
Schr Wollin, Holland, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. R. Blake, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jenny Lind, Grand River, slabs.
Schr Truman Moss, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Robert B. King, McCarter's Pier, wood.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Gipsey, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Holland, wood.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, tan-bark.
Schr Mina Bailey, Grand River, railroad ties.
Schr Vermont, White Lake, lumber.
Steam-barge Heath, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Lake Ontario, Montreal, sundries.
Scow Sea Bird, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop H. E. Paine, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr David Ferguson, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Homer, Saginaw, salt.
Barge Great West, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, lumber.
Scow C. C. Butts, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr Dispatch, Sturgeon's Bay, lumber.
Prop City of New York, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Steam-barge M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.
Steam-barge Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr J. Hibbard, Grand River, lumber.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr St. Peter, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Scow Granger, Wollin's Pier, lumber.
Steam barge Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Scow L. P. Wilson, South Haven, wood.
Schr Arrow, Holland, wood.
Schr Guide, Holland, lumber.
Schr Progress, Holland, wood.
Steam barge J. H. Owen, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop Thos. A. Scott, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Magdalena, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. G. Grey, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARED.............Sept. 3.

Prop Peerless, Duluth and intermediate points, 209 bales hay, 60 pkgs liquor, and sundries.
Schr Game Cock, Buffalo, 11,500 bu wheat.
Stm barge Eureka, Michigan City, 30 cords stone.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 200 springs, 72 rolls felt, and sundries.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 100 tons steel ends, 1,500 bags flax seed.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 4 brls spirits, 42 kegs beer, and sundries.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 40 kegs beer.
Schr Northwest, Buffalo, 28,000 bu wheat.
Stmr City of New York, Glen Haven, 184 sks oats.
Schr Roscius, Kingston, 13,714 bu wheat.
Schr W. S. Crosthwaite, Buffalo, 45,000 bu wheat.
Schr Ethan Allen, Buffalo, 15,600 bu corn.
Prop City of Madison, 10,943 bu wheat, 300 brls flour.
Prop Norman, Fox Island and intermediate points, 274 bags corn, 7,326 bu oats, and sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Schr Geo. Steele, Buffalo, 16,532 bu wheat.
Schr Cuba, Buffalo, 13,183 bu wheat.
Schr Onondaga, Buffalo, 34,000 bu wheat.
Schr St. Louis, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat, 1,600 brls flour, 250 brls pork, 45 bags oil meal.
Prop Arizona, Buffalo, 31,100 bu wheat, 300 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Dashing Wave, Buffalo, 17,030 bu wheat.
Prop City of London, Collingwood, 14,500 bu wheat.
Prop City of London, Owen Sound, 50 brls corn meal, 1,000 bu oats, 9 bales broom-corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—PASSED DOWN—Props Nahant, New York, Jay Gould, Scotia, Mohawk, Wetmore and barge, Ontonagon and barge, Milwaukee; bark Burnside; schrs Cleveland, Gilford, Athenian, E. Bates, Richmond, Preston, Tilden, Fitzgerald, Kate Kelley, C. G. Mixer, Hungarian, Superior, Maid of the Mist, Z. Chandler.

PASSED UP—Props Minneapolis, City of Fremont, Passaic, Persia, Merchant, Amazon, Mayflower, St. Joseph, City of Concord; barks Monitor, Coyne; schrs J. Paige, Saveland, Bentley, Goshawk, J. Westley, M. Slauson, Wind of the Wave, C. P. Williams.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3—Evening—PASSED DOWN—Prop Howard, Lady Franklin; schrs Warmington, Stampede, Exile, Typo, E. Turner, J. Couch, C. H. Burton, Nabob, West Side, Hippogriffe, Philo Scoville, Finney, Enterprise, St. Lawrence, Hutchinson, Fitzhugh, White Cloud, James Harrison, F. B. Gardner, Goffe, James Sawyer, Trinidad, B. Parsons, City of Chicago, Hubbard, Elvens, Amaranth, Nassau, D. Sommers.

PASSED UP—Prop. Sanilac; bark March; schrs Avery, Cartingford, Frank Perrin, Kimball, Starlight, Yankee.

WIND—East.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Sept. 3.—The steamer Lancaster arrived this afternoon, towing the canal-boats Metropolis, from Chillicothe, and the Sunbeam, from Hennepin, both with corn for Chicago, and reported having towed the Shamrock, light, from Peoria to Hennepin. The steamer Carter also towed the Jack Robinson, light, from Peoria to Hennepin to-day. The canal-boat Cataract, with deck-load of cement for Hennepin, dropped down last night. The steamer Lancaster departed this evening towing the canal-boats Caroline, with lumber for Peoria, the Pallas, with lumber for Chillicothe, and Progress, with lumber for Henry; the canal-boats Sunbeam and Metropolis, both with corn for Chicago, passed into the canal. Nothing passed out. The steamer Last Chance is expected up with a tow of four. Boats drawing 4 feet 9 inches still pass between this port and Henry. Eight feet and 5 inches of water on the miter-sill of Lock 15.

The following is the stage of water reported below Peoria; 3 feet on Kickapoo; 2 feet on Copperas Creek; 26 inches on Dick Creek, and 18 inches on Sugar Creek.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—ARRIVED—J. Croty, Henry, 6,000 bu corn; Drill, East Morris, 145 tons coal; Omaha, Seneca, 5,700 bu corn, 5,500 lbs seed; North America, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Maple Leaf, Birds Bridge, 6,000 bu corn; Grace Griswold, Minooka, 5,960 bu corn; Seneca, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Gold Hunter, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Nautilus, LaSalle, 59,000 bu corn; Sligo, Willow Springs, 55 tons ice; Ellie O'Connell, Sag, 89 yds stone; Reliance, Lemont, 86 yds stone; W. J. Roebuck, Lemont, 70 yds stone; Mayflower, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Martin Hogan, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Rescue, Lemont, 75 yds stone; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, 85 yds stone; S. & T., Lemont, 89 yds stone; Dirigo, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Traveler, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Augusta, Lemont, 69 yds stone; R. H. Atkinson, Lemont, 82 yds stone; Florence Boyer, Lemont, 79 yds stone; Cushman, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Oak Leaf, Lemont, 66 yds stone.

CLEARED—South Shore, Willow Springs; Galena, Willow Springs; W. A. Steel, Lemont; General McPherson, Lemont; Phœnix, Lockport, 89,494 ft lumber; John Carter, LaSalle; General Rosecrans, East Morris; Iron-Clad, Morris, 53,611 ft lumber.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3—9 p. m.—ARRIVED—D. T. Wright, Morris, 605 bu corn; Hunter, Kankakee Feeder, 5,200 bu corn, 3,100 bu oats; Jennie, Morris, 5,500 bu corn, 500 bu rye, 4,000 lbs seed; Georgia, Seneca, 6,400 bu corn; Prop Wasp, Summit, 35 yds stone.

CLEARED—T. Rybarn, Marseilles, 15,800 ft. lumber, 26 m lath, 26 m shingles; Chicago Belle, 10 brls salt; Utica, 40 brls salt; Marseilles; Morris, 770 lbs mdse; Monarch, Lockport, 10 tons coal, 3,500 brick.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they, entirely, supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

DRY GOODS.

Woolen Department.

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY.

We offer by the Bale or Piece
Complete Lines of
Plain Scarlet, Orange, and Blue Flannels,
Twilled Scarlet and Gray,
Twilled Blue Flannels,
Willson's Shirting, California Shirting,
Assabet, Franklin, Eagle Shirting,
Gilbert and Stephens' Operas,
Black and White Repellants,
Black and Orange, Black and Green,
Striped and Plaid Repellants,
Blue, Green, Brown, and Gray Ladies' Cloths,
Velvets and Velveteens, Corduroys,
the whole forming a very attractive stock, to which buyers are solicited.

MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.

FOR SALE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

The Elegant Phœnix Hotel,

In the delightful and prosperous city of Bloomington, Ill., is offered for sale—that is, the furniture, fixtures, and long lease. The house was opened in 1872, and has enjoyed an unbroken paying patronage ever since. It is provided with all modern improvements, tile floors, hot and cold bath rooms. Indeed it is conceded by all travelers to be the most convenient and luxurious hotel outside of Chicago, and is the only first-class hotel in Bloomington. Urgent other business is the only reason for offering the above premises for sale. For complete particulars address, or call on the proprietor, N. C. KENEASTER, Bloomington, Ill. Those in Chicago can gain full information by calling on H. M. WILCOX, Room 8, over Cook County National Bank.

French Patterns.

CHOICE NEW FALL STYLES JUST RECEIVED AT MRS. D. A. JACKSON'S, 88 STATE-ST.

LITHOGRAPHY.

LITHOGRAPHY

And ENGRAVING, in every variety, with skill and promptness. UNION LITHO. CO., 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Michigan-av.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.

The volume of currency going to the country is still very large, though the amount sent out to-day was considerably smaller than yesterday. Probably not less than $10,000,000 of currency have been sent from this city into the country west and northwest of here in the last three weeks, yet the receipts and shipments of grain have been so large that the supply of funds in the shape of exchange has balanced the outflow of currency, and the deposits of the banks have suffered no considerable decrease yet. During the last few days, the scarcity of vessels has caused an advance in freights and a decrease of shipments, and has consequently caused an accumulation of grain here, which, if continued, will undoubtedly produce a closer money market. But a large fleet of vessels is expected by the close of this week, in which case freights would probably decline, shipments would increase, and the tendency to the absorption of capital in holding grain here would cease.

New York exchange was still freely offered today at from 1-10 to ⅛ discount, and nearly all the banks are ordering more currency from New York.

A great improvement is noticeable in the aspect of mercantile affairs in this part of the country since three weeks ago. The unusually prompt movement of the grain crops as soon as they were fit to market has placed a large amount of ready money in the hands of farmers, and enabled them to pay off a considerable portion of their debts to country merchants, who have, in turn, been clearing off their indebtedness to the city merchants. Sales of goods of almost every description have also increased. It is too soon yet for country merchants to lay in the heaviest part of their fall stocks, but the rising of the trade in grain, lumber, and other heavy articles, and the increasing activity in dry goods, groceries, etc., etc., show that the commercial situation is unusually favorable; that even already an immense trade is being done in merchandise, as well as in the marketing of agricultural products. In this connection, we would refer again to the recently-issued circular of the Mercantile Agency of Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co., on "the condition and prospects of the fall trade," in which they say:

Notwithstanding, however, this generally favorable aspect, it must not be forgotten that the lines of credit are, and have been in the last year or two, extending materially, and that the gross amount of internal liabilities to-day is much larger than it was three or four years ago. It is getting more and more evident that, in retailing goods to consumers, merchants are trusting too freely, and find it extremely difficult to collect. The Mercantile Agency records indicate a locking up of capital in outstanding debts, to an extent that cannot fail to render collections difficult, and sales made unsafe, without judicious care.

We are inclined to think that even since the above-mentioned circular was printed there has been a great improvement in respect to the amount of outstanding indebtedness. That "the gross amount of internal liabilities is larger than it was three or four years ago," as claimed by Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co., is undoubtedly true. One good reason for it is that the aggregate amount of both wealth and trade is greater than then. It must be acknowledged, however, that, during the seven or eight months up to July, merchants found it almost impossible to prevent the increase of credit to their customers in the country. Farmers had realized but little profit from their labor of the previous year, and were unable to buy for cash; but, as far as the West is concerned, the condition of things is changing rapidly for the better.

Taking a wider view of things, we should say that the abundance of the wheat and cotton crops is a guarantee of prosperous times and a comparatively easy money market in nearly all parts of the country this winter. It is, of course, possible that, when the usual time for stringency comes, and the market begins to tighten up,—as it will to some extent every winter,—the situation may be aggravated by the manipulations of some Wall street clique; but it is improbable that any such gigantic corner in gold as was predicted by the New York papers a few weeks ago could be successfully inaugurated now.

AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING REVIVED.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* publishes a lengthy report of an interview with Mr. John Roach—who is now the largest ship-builder in the United States, and who claims that American ship-building has not only been resuscitated, but that American builders of iron ships can now compete successfully with the builders on the Clyde, whose iron steamers had driven the magnificent wooden ships of the United States from the seas during the war. American shipwrights have, however, been studying the ship-building trade of the Clyde and improving on it. The recent rise in the prices of coal and iron in England have helped them, and, as an evidence of the revival of this important branch of our national industries, it may be mentioned that in the ship-yards of Mr. Roach alone, on the Delaware River, he is now building ships that, when completed, would make a more efficient navy than the whole present navy of the United States. Within eighteen months he has put into the water or begun the construction of the following vessels: Two immense steamers, each 425 feet long, 48 feet beam, 38 feet depth of hold, speed 15 knots, tonnage 5,000 tons each. Two just furnished, length 300 feet, depth 29, beam 42, tonnage, 2,800 each. Four, length 260 feet each, beam 36, depth 22, tonnage 1,700 each. One vessel 260 feet long, beam 38, depth 21, tonnage 1,700. One vessel length 220, beam 36, depth 16, tonnage 1,200. One vessel 196 feet long, beam 33, depth 16, tonnage 1,000. One vessel 190 feet long, beam 36, depth 18, tonnage 1,100, making in all 27,400 tons of iron shipping. And yet Mr. Roach is only one among many ship-builders who are thus reviving their old superiority over Europeans in that line of business. One of the most notable points in this connection, however, is that Mr. Roach claims that the free admission of ship-building materials has been of no advantage to the trade. "That is all humbug," said Mr. Roach; "I have tried it. I found I could get English iron a little cheaper, but there was so much red tape in the transaction, and so little difference in price, that I soon learned that the better quality of American iron more than compensated for the difference in price and the trouble. I do not think of buying English iron, nor do I import anything that goes into the construction of my ships. I do not believe any iron ship-builder is benefited by the act of June 6, 1872, to which you refer. We are men of business who do not want to indulge in red tape."

As regards wooden shipping, it is now claimed that "there is more tonnage on the stocks in American yards this year than during any year of our national existence. In the decade 1850-1860 we turned out a very large amount of tonnage, and much of it went on the ocean. Now very few of our wooden ships are for ocean service, but we have a little inland ocean along our northern border,—a chain of lakes with an immense fleet on it. Along this chain of lakes iron screw-propellers are steaming to Buffalo and Oswego with the wealth of the West seeking a market along the seaboard and across the Atlantic, and wooden vessels without number pour in their cargoes as the continual droppings from plenty's horn. Along our coasts and up our rivers follow in speedy course almost as numerous as the swallows all kinds of large and small craft, wood and iron, carrying the American flag. All these for the coast and lakes, and the thousands and thousands of miles of our navigable rivers, were built in this country.

"But we are beginning to build ships for the ocean, too—as large vessels as float in the merchant marine of the world. At Philadelphia they have launched two steamers for Europe, and more are building.

"Mr. Roach came near getting the contract for the Antwerp line, owned by foreigners. His other steamers are for trade to South America, Mexico, and the Pacific Ocean. Others are building iron and wooden vessels for Europe, and the fond hopes of some that before long we shall have several American lines to Europe and build ships for nations now supplied in England seem likely to be realized."

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. (successors to Lunt, Preston & Kean) quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¾	117
5-20s of '64	116¾	117
5-20s of '65	118¾	118⅞
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116¾	117
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118¾	118⅞
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116¾	117
10-40s	112¾	113
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114¾	114¾@114⅞
Gold (full weight)	115¼	115⅜
Gold Coupons	115¼	115⅜
Gold Exchange		115⅜
Sterling Exchange		108¼@108⅞
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		96@98
Money on approved collaterals		8@9 per cent

Lake Freights.

The market was somewhat unsettled. Agents were holding off for 15c, but charters were made at 14c and 13c for wheat and corn. Through rates to New York, 30c. The charters were: To Buffalo, schr Dashing Wave (yesterday), wheat, at 14¼c; schrs Onondaga, Erastus Corning, and Parana, wheat, at 14c; props J. H. Owen and Consort, wheat, on private terms; schr H. B. Moore, corn, at 18c; prop Vanderbilt, wheat, at 30c, through to New York. To New England via Sarnia, prop Caldwell, corn, on private terms. To Collingwood, prop City of London. To Ogdensburgh, prop Oswegatchie, wheat, through. Total, 11; capacity equal to 250,000 bu wheat, and 32,000 bu corn. The steam barge Birckhead was taken for wheat to Buffalo at 14c. Also, the schr Cecelia for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 14½c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Sept. 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lewis st, 45 2-10 ft n of North Morgan st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 11; consideration, $700.

West Lake st, 275 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $4,750.

Warren av, 156 ft e of Leavitt st, n f, 23-58-100x130 ft, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $2,000.

Sedgwick st, s e corner of White st, w f, 50x130 ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $10,000.

Clayton st, 150½ ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 25x126 ft, dated July 7; consideration, $500.

Halsted st, 115 4-10 ft s of Adams st, w f, 25x90 7-10 ft, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $15,500.

Warren av, 464 ft w of Staunton st, s f, 48x126 ft, dated June 18; consideration, $2,400.

Leavitt st, 192 ft s of Bryson, e f, 24x124 9-10 ft, dated July 9; consideration, $700.

Nora av, 216 ft s of North av, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $550.

West Eighteenth st, 131 ft e of Halsted, s f, 26x106 ft, with improvements, dated July 13; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 8, in Block 17, in Pierce's Addition to Holstein, with building, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $1,800.

Oak st, bet Larrabee and Wesson, n f, 30 ft, dated June 24; consideration, $1,300.

Jones st, 225 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $900.

West Congress st, 50 ft e of Paulina st, s f, 25x120 ft, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $2,200.

West Twelfth st, 98 ft e of Sacramento av, s f, 24x139½ ft, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $1,500.

Keenon st, 186 ft e of Ridgeville st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $650.

Calumet av, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, w f, 50x124½ ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $6,000.

Burlington st, 224 ft s of Sixteenth st, w f, 22x100 ft, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $600.

Throop st, 249 ft n of Harbine st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 29; consideration, $1,400.

West Jackson st, between Centre av and Throop st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 31; consideration, $8,500.

Lot 47, in Sub Block 8 of Block 5, Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 17, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 46, in same, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $950.

Lot 45, in same, dated Oct. 17, 1872; consideration, $960.

Lot 15, in Block 40, Ogden's Addition, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 2, in Block 2, of Block 7, of s e ¼ of Sec 17, 39, 14, dated July 29; consideration, $1,200.

Honore st, bet Adams and Jackson sts, w f, 20 ft to alley, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $7,200.

Same as the above, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $8,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lincoln av, w of Ravenswood, 20 acres, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $30,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Indiana av, w f, 74x170 7-10 ft in Wilson et al e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated May 3; consideration, $5,231.

Nicholes av, 100 ft n of Sixty-first st, e f, 41½x125 ft, dated June 2; consideration, $1,240.

Lot 9, in Block 8, of Orvis' Subdivision of n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 7, 38, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $400.

Lot 7, in same Block, dated July 1; consideration, $400.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	7,705	3,718	4,047	3,541
Wheat, bu	269,500	53,330	193,826	106,248
Corn, bu	259,700	307,915	44,473	329,514
Oats, bu	82,110	74,960	23,914	46,285
Rye, bu	10,376	7,148	793	2,166
Barley, bu	24,800	24,410	6,138	2,800
Grass seed, lbs	180,285	67,540	171,440	35,155
Flax seed, lbs	281,260	270,010	.....	.....
Broom-corn, lbs	26,800	8,700	38,000	.....
Cured meats, lbs	48,760	44,370	130,593	102,500
Beef, brls	.....	.....	65	30
Pork, brls	15	520	200	61
Lard, lbs	10,800	10,810	82,300	143,375
Tallow, lbs	9,730	8,440	.....	20,000
Butter, lbs	48,050	42,965	19,000	51,230
Live hogs, No	9,582	12,676	7,678	7,258
Cattle, No	3,341	3,229	1,677	724
Sheep, No	1,137	596	.....	.....
Hides, lbs	110,202	60,225	51,839	32,550
Highwines, brls	97	522	50	696
Wool, lbs	102,980	54,660	89,992	116,810
Potatoes, bu	317	1,503	.....	.....
Lumber, m feet	5,765	6,559	2,725	2,127
Shingles, m	1,150	1,700	1,536	[illegible]
Lath, m	405	460	167	[illegible]
Salt, brls	900	800	3,553	2,743

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,434 bu wheat; 5,245 bu corn; 6,027 bu oats; 711 bu rye; 912 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 517 cars wheat; 510 cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 1 do, 11,900 bu high-mixed do, and 47,600 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 40 cars oats; 23 cars rye; 40 cars barley. Total (1,124 cars) 489,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, and steadier. Those subject to fluctuation by the recent plethora of grain receipts were weakened early by large arrivals and an attempt to farther advance freight rates, but were firmer afterwards, when it was rumored that ocean freights were lower, and found that local rates were not so strong as at first seemed. The shipping movement was again relatively slow, and caused much anxiety in relation to the rapid increase of our stocks of grain in store.

Dry goods continue to move with steadily increasing activity, and the market maintains the firm, healthy tone that has characterized it for some time past. Stocks are now complete in all departments, and our jobbers are in a position to meet any and all demands for goods that may be made upon them. The grocery market was without new features. At all the prominent houses fair activity was noticable, and the prevalent feeling was one of cheerful confidence. Sugars, coffees, syrups, rice, spices, and, in fact nearly every article enumerated in the list is, at the moment, firmly held. Butter and cheese remain steady, as previously quoted. In the fish market the changes were unimportant. Trading was on as liberal a scale as the reduced condition of the stocks would permit, and both lake and saltwater descriptions remained firm at full previous rates. Dried fruits were generally active and firm, apples being the only notable exception. The stock of old apples is by no means large, but the new crop will soon begin to come forward, and holders seem anxious to unload, evidently having little confidence in the stability of the extreme prices now prevalent. No changes were reported in the coal, wood, leather, hay, and tobacco markets. Oils were moving freely at full former quotations. The hide trade was moderately active, and holders were firm in their views at 10½c for heavy, and at 11½c for light green-cured.

The demand for lumber at the yards continues active, the orders, especially from the interior, being both numerous and liberal. The local trade is also fair. The receipts of cargo lumber were light, and the market was consequently rather quiet. Owing to the recent advance in freights, the dealers were firm in their views. Building materials were without alteration, being in fair local demand at steady prices. An active trade and a firm market for metals, tinner's stock, and nails is reported. Iron, steel, naval stores, and cooperage continue to meet with an improved demand, and prices are steadier though not quotably higher. There was no particular change in the wool, hop, or broom corn markets,—the demand, especially for the first named staple, continues good, and the market firm. Common broom corn is also firm. Timothy seed was again active and steady at yesterday's prices, prime being a trifle firmer. Clover sold at $6.50 for prime, and flax at $1.80. Choice apples were in request and advanced; other green fruits were unchanged, excepting grapes and pears, which declined. Potatoes were easier under large offerings. Poultry and game, in good order, met with a tolerably fair local inquiry, and were steady. Eggs were firm at 12½@13c.

Highwines were dull and 2c lower, though with no change reported from New York till near the close, when that market was weak. Sales were reported here of 1,00 brls at $1.00, and the market closed nominally lower, with 98c the best bid.

Lake freights were less active, at the outside rates of yesterday. Carriers tried to force another 1c advance early, but did not succeed, as shippers held off resolutely; hoping for a better vessel supply in a day or two from the large fleet that is now known to be headed for this port. Rates to Buffalo by sail were 13c for corn and 14c for wheat. The latter was quoted at 21c to Kingston, and taken at 30c through to New York. A total of 11 charters was reported, which will carry out 250,000 bu wheat, and 32,000 bu corn.

The unwillingness of shippers to pay asking rates on grain is easily accounted for when it is remembered that they are plump up to rail rates, which are 27c per bu through to New York. Indeed, the pressure for cars to carry grain East has been quite strong for two or three days past, and some freights have been taken at 30c on wheat, which is 5c per 100 lbs above car rates. It is thought probably that rail rates will be advanced next week, should the present stiffness in lake freights continue; and it is likely that our receipts will diminish, as the Eastern roads will find profitable employ for their own cars which they have recently lent to Western roads to bring grain into this city.

Provisions were inactive and nominally unchanged, except that pork for next month's delivery was quoted a shade easier. There was no demand, and none offered, except in a bantering kind of a way, that, like the business of next week, was purely conventional. Stocks are light, hence no particular weakness in the absence of demand. Added to this is the expectation of some that there will be a good trade next week, as some of the country packers will want to sell for winter delivery, and speculative buyers are reserving their strength therefor. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $15.80@15.90; do seller October, $15.00@15.25; do seller December, $13.87½@13.50; seller January, $13.25@13.37½c; lard, cash or seller September, $7.80@7.87½; summer do, 7⅝@7⅝c; seller November, 7⅝c. Lard, seller December, 7½c; do seller January, 7⅝c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9¾@11¼c. Dry salted meats steady at 7¾@7⅞c for shoulders; 8¾@9c for short ribs; and 9@9½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8¾@8⅞c. English meats, 9¼@9⅝c for short ribs; 9⅝@9¾c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ½c below these prices. Short ribs, seller December, at 6⅞@6⅞c, boxed; do short clear, 7c. Bacon is quoted at 9c for shoulders; 10½c for clear ribs; 10⅝c for short clear; and 13½@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7@7½c; grease quotable at 4½@6½c. No sales were reported.

Flour was in much better demand for export, and would have been quite active had not the paucity of offerings restricted sales. Prices were quoted as unchanged, except on lots to arrive, which were more freely offered, and were willingly taken at slight concessions from previous asking rates. Spot flour is scarce, and was taken all the more freely, as an advance on freights is expected, which will neutralize the reduction on lots to arrive. Bran was in better supply, and steady at the recent advance. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.75; 100 brls spring extras at $6.37½; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 600 brls do at $5.75; 2,850 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine (Oak Grove) at $4.25. Total, 4,150 brls. Also, 50 tons bran at $12.00 on track. The following was the range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75@ 9.00
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 5.50
Minnesotas (patent)	9.00@10.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.50
Spring superfines	2.75@ 4.75
Bran	12.00@12.50

Wheat was rather less active, and much steadier, at about the same range of prices as yesterday, but closed higher. The foreign markets were generally quoted stronger, and our receipts exhibited a slight falling off; but the market was weakened early by by a rumored rise in freights, and the fact that the reported receipts were again greatly in excess of the shipments yesterday. When New York was subsequently reported stronger, our market advanced, and the demand grew quite active when it was understood that the cost of transportation was at least no higher than previously. The shippers took hold freely of all offerings, but paid a little less on the lower grades, which were in larger supply. They discriminated slightly in favor of receipts issued from the Rock Island, and Armour, Dole & Co. elevators, and against those in the Central, on account of difference in loading. The speculative trading was more active than usual for this month's delivery, the short interest filling in freely, while there was relatively less doing for October. Seller September opened at $1.13, declined to $1.12⅝, rose to $1.13⅝, lapsed to $1.13, and advanced to $1.13⅞, closing at $1.13⅞. Seller October sold at $1.12@1.12⅝, closing with holders at the outside. Seller the year sold at $1.09½@1.10. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.14⅛; No. 1 do at $1.18 for ordinary ($1.19½ for Northwestern); No. 3 do at $1.08½; and rejected do at $1.02. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.17½; 2,400 bu do at $1.17; 9,500 bu do Northwestern at $1.19½; 5,000 bu do at $1.19; 1,200 bu do at $1.18; 9,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.14½; 10,600 bu do at $1.14⅜; 20,400 bu at $1.14⅛; 24,800 bu do at $1.14⅛; 18,000 bu do at $1.14; 21,200 bu do at $1.13⅞; 188,600 bu do at $1.13⅝; 23,600 bu do at $1.13⅝; 22,200 bu do at $1.13½; 10,000 bu do at $1.13¼; 6,700 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.14⅛; 3,200 bu do at $1.14⅛; 2,000 bu do at $1.14; 10,400 bu No. 3 spring at 1.08½; 10,800 bu do at $1.08; 2,800 bu rejected spring at $1.02; 2,400 bu do at $1.00. Total, 396,800 bu.

Corn was rather less active, and variable, averaging a shade above the prices of yesterday, but closing up fully 1c higher. The situation was very much the same as detailed in our issue of this morning, the shippers holding off very generally, except for a little high mixed and rejected, the market being against them. A slight rise in the Eastern markets is nothing if that difference be doubled the other way in the cost of sending the corn here. Hence our stock was again left to accumulate between the two rival classes of operators known as bulls and bears, and the latter had the advantage early, while the others took it later in the session. There was a good deal of trading in settlement of options previously out, but not much new business, as it was almost impossible to go short during a great part of the session. It is noteworthy that, as prices sag, there is a change in the feeling with regard to the crop. Some receivers say that their principals in the country report no failure in their sections, and that the stock of old corn yet in the country is so large that there would be no difficulty even if the crop yield should not be more than half the average. The reported advance in New York and Liverpool, added to the rain which fell freely, caused option buyers to take hold liberally in the latter part of the session, and made the market quite strong. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 39⅞c, advanced to 40c, declined to 39⅝c, and rose to 40⅝c at the close, with no discrimination in favor of high mixed. Seller October sold at 41½c early, to 42⅛c at the close. Rejected closed strong at 37c. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu high mixed at 40⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 40⅝c; 14,400 bu do at 40½c; 10,000 bu do at 40¼c; 18,200 bu do at 40c; 6,000 bu do at 39⅞c; 10,000 bu No. 2 at 40⅝c; 4,000 bu do at 40⅝c; 19,600 bu do at 40½c; 18,000 bu do at 40¼c; 45,000 bu do at 40⅛c; 106,000 bu do at 40c; 67,400 bu do at 39⅞c; 80,800 bu do at 39⅝c; 4,000 bu rejected at 37c; 3,600 bu do at 36½c; 3,200 bu do at 36½c; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 41c afloat. Total, 427,600 bu.

Oats were more active, and ⅛@⅝c higher, the demand being chiefly speculative, though there was a fair inquiry for car lots for rail shipment. The receipts continue large, but there is a long line of shorts out yet for this month, and the existence of ⅜c premium on October does not promise a recession that would justify holding off, hence buyers took hold freely. Seller September opened at 27⅛c, and advanced to 27⅝c at the close, with about the same for cash lots. Seller October sold at 27⅞@28⅛c, closing at the outside. Seller the year was quiet at 27½@27⅝c. Rejected was in fair demand. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 27⅝c; 80,000 bu do at 27½c; 25,000 bu do at 27½c; 1,800 bu do, white, at 28⅝c; 1,800 bu do at 28½c; 600 bu by sample at 34c; 600 bu do at 33c; 600 bu rejected at 26c; 4,200 bu do at 25⅝c; 600 bu (white) at 32c, all delivered; 1,200 bu mixed at 29c, free on board cars. Total, 117,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at the inside quotation of yesterday, at 67½c for No. 2, cash, and 67@67½c for seller the month. Cash sales were limited to 4,400 bu No. 2 at 67½c.

Barley was quiet, owing to light offerings, and apparently strong at 4@7c advance. We say "apparently," because barley is being extensively manipulated, or tried to be, there being a very large short interest out for this month, in proportion to the supply, and both sides are doing their "level best" to sway the market in the direction that will best serve their interests. Thus far the fight is decidedly in favor of the longs, and it seems very probable that there will be a tight squeeze before September is out. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at $1.27@1.31, closing nominally strong at $1.30. Seller the year was reported to have sold at $1.25@1.27, and may have sold higher. No. 3 opened at 97c, and closed at $1.00. Rejected sold at 75@79c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No 2 to arrive at $1.31; 2,000 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.00; 1,600 bu do at 97½c; 800 bu do at 97c; 400 bu rejected at 79c; 800 bu do at 75c; 400 bu by sample at $1.33; 400 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.18; 400 bu at $1.12; 400 bu do at $1.10; 1,200 bu at $1.00; 400 bu at 95c; 200 bu at 90c. Total, 11,800 bu.

GRAIN SHORTAGE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your Sunday's edition you touched upon a question that needs thorough overhauling, and if possible, elucidation. I allude to the question of "shortage" on grain shipped to your market. That there will be a loss or difference in weights between the shipping point and your city is evident enough, but that it should reach twenty bushels per car or anywhere near that amount is simply outrageous, and compels us to the conclusion that the proper name is "*stealage*," and not "shortage."

There are numerous cases of this exorbitant difference in weights, and, unless a remedy is found, must destroy all confidence in the grain business of your city. In fact we shippers can't stand it, as it takes more than our margins.

Now, Mr. Editor, can't you enlighten us on this subject, and, if possible, tell us where the blame lies, and who gets the benefit of this *stealage*,—certainly a margin of five to twenty bushels per car is a fat take for somebody?

Can you tell us who controls the weighing of grain there? Is it under the control of the elevator men, or Railroad Company, or jointly?—and who and what kind of a man does the weighing? There is a screw loose somewhere, and somebody, in our opinion, must be pocketing a handsome profit at the expense of grain shippers. There has always been a larger "shortage" on grain sent to Chicago than other points, but recently its proportions are becoming serious in the extreme.

I have no ill-will towards Chicago, but think her best interests are subserved by correcting this monstrous and growing evil. Yours,

A SHIPPER.

SEPT. 1, 1873.

ANSWER—Our correspondent slightly overstates the case, though he can scarcely wish too strongly that the evil be abolished. We do not believe that the shortage has been any greater in Chicago for some time past than in any other receiving point.

The causes of shortage are various. First, we may note leakage by shaking on the journey, which ought to be small, considering the perfection of modern car-building. Secondly, there is the loss by spilling, in loading and unloading beween the two sets of scales. Thirdly, there is not infrequently a loss of weight in drying on the road, the grain parting with a portion of its moisture. Then we have stealing on the track by the Arabs who are ever on the look-out for a chance, and have not infrequently bored auger-holes in the bottom (from below) and "bagged" several bushels from a single car. They do not always stop to plug up the hole, and there is a still further loss. All these things are independent of the question of honesty and accuracy in weighing at each end of the journey.

The weighing of grain received in our elevators is performed by men in the employ of the warehouse proprietors, but the process is as nearly automatic as possible, the scale being so constructed that it shuts off the flow of grain the instant the scale begins to turn. These scales are constructed on correct principles, set accurately, and are occasionally tested by other parties when requested by the owners of the grain that passes through them. We cannot aver of our own knowledge that they are always right, but have never heard of a case in which they have been altered to an important extent as the result of inspection. Of course, it is not at all impossible for inattentive employes to make mistakes with these scales, and it is also possible that they may make intentional mistakes in the interest of their employers; it is not probable that they receive orders to do so.

The way in which the weighing of grain is conducted in the country is probably known better by "Shipper" than by ourselves. Assuming it to be honest and accurate in all cases, at both ends of the journey, there is still room for shortage from the causes above mentioned. If it be conducted carelessly at either end, in a single case, that case will probably cause trouble. The matter is one of such grave importance that it needs a full investigation, and we are glad to note that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad have undertaken to find out where the fault principally lies, if possible. We should be glad to know that the managements of other roads are operating in the same direction.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active, and advanced ⅛@¼c. No. 2 spring sold at $1.14⅛ cash, and at $1.13⅞@1.14 seller the month, the latter option closing at the outside. Also at $1.13 seller October, and $1.10¼ seller the year. Corn was moderately active, and was at one time ⅝c higher, but closed easier than on 'Change. Sales were made at 40⅝@41⅛c seller the month, closing easy at 40⅝c, and 42⅝@42¾ seller October, closing at the inside. Also at 41½c free on board. Oats were firmer, selling at 28½c seller October. In provisions sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $15.87½ seller the month. A steam barge was chartered for wheat to Buffalo at 14c, and a small schooner for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 14½c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and 4c lower, owing to the decline in high wines. Quotable easy at $2.00@2.05 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The common and medium grades of corn are meeting with a fair inquiry, and are firm. The upper grades remain quiet. Quotations are given below: No. 1 hurl, 8@9½c; No. 1 stalk, braid, 6@7c; No. 2 do, 5@6c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; red tip, 3½@4½c; pale and red, 3@4c.

BUTTER—The demand for butter was only fair, being mainly restricted to supplying the wants of local customers, but the supply is not excessive, and the market maintains a tolerably firm tone. Following are the prices current: Choice yellow, 22@25c; medium to good, 17@20c; inferior to common, 12@15c.

BAGGING—Remains unchanged in prices. There is a steadily active movement in cotton seamless goods, and the market is strong, while burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks rule quiet and steady. Quotations are as follows: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American A, 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS—Were active and nominally unchanged. We quote: Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—A fair steady trade exists, prices ruling tolerably steady. The supply of all materials is ample. Below are the quotations: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—There was not a single new feature to note in connection with the cheese market. Business is fair, and as our dealers generally are carrying light stocks there is a feeling of confidence, and prices may be quoted steady at the following range: York factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—Prices were reported very firm, with a general upward tendency. We make no change in our list, as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand for manufactured work is moderate, and prices are without essential change. Stock continues firm and in good request. We again quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—There is more inquiry for eggs from the city trade, and choice fresh lots sold readily, and were firm at 12½@13c, while many dealers are obtaining 13½c for guaranteed.

FEATHERS—Continue in good demand and firm. We repeat: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 75c; jobbing price, 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@72c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—A liberal number of orders from interior and local dealers were placed, and, with no improvement in the supply, the market was again very firm. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business continues satisfactorily active, and, with the single exception of apples, the different articles in the list were held with pronounced firmness. Annexed are the ruling prices: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; French prunes, 13@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@15c; raisins, layers, $3.20@3.30; raisins, Muscatel, $3.50@3.70; raisins, Valencia, 11½@12c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 9@10c; Western do, 8@8½c; Southern do, 7@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@16c; raspberries, 42@44c; pitted cherries, 28@30c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chilli walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8c.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was in substantially the same condition as noted in previous reports, fair activity prevailing in the different departments, and prices ruling firm all around, and unchanged. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

BI-CARB. SODA—7¼@8¼c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@34½c; O. G. Java, 31@31½c; Java, No. 2, 30@30½c; fancy Rio, 27@27¼c; choice do, 26¼@26¾c; prime Rio, 25¾@26c; good do, 25¼@25½c; common do, 24¼@24¾c; roasting do, 23½@23¾c; Singapore Java, 28@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26¾@27¼c; do, prime, 25¾@26¼c; Maracaibo, 25¾@26¼c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14¼@15c; do, short weight, 13¼@14¼c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 9¼@10¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¼@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@12c; granulated, 11¾@12c; A, standard, 11¾@11½c; do, No. 2, 11¼@11½c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11@11¼c; C No. 2, 10¾@10⅞c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10¼c; choice brown, 10@10¼c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9¼@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9¼@9¾c; common do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9¼@9¾c; do, fair, 8¾@9¼c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 75@80c; good sugar house syrup, 50@55c; extra do, 55@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@33c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28c@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@6⅞c; German mottled, 6¾@6⅞c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c; cocoanut, 7@7¼c; Champaign, 6¼@6¾c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Very choice apples were higher, but common stock was planty and slow of sale. Grapes were lower, and pears dull at yesterday's decline. Other fruits were unchanged. We quote: Lemons, $14.00@15.00 per box. California pears, $5.00@6.00 per case; do plums, $6.00 per case, 30 lbs; do, 15 lbs, $3.50@4.00; do grapes, $4.50@5.00 per box; apples at $1.00@1.75 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $2.00@3.00 per brl. Blackberries, $4.00@4.50 per case; wild do, $2.00@2.50 per case. Pears, 50@75c per box or basket; Bartlett's do, 75c@$1.25 per box. Peaches, 40c@$1.25 per box or basket; do choice per basket, $1.50, @2.00. Grapes per case (3-lb boxes), $2.00@2.00; do 36 lbs, $2.50; do, in baskets, 50@75c; 5@7c per lb; Delaware do $3.50 per case. Siberian crab-apples, 40@50c per box. Green gage plums, $2.50 per basket. Blue (Michigan) plums, $2.00. Cranberries, $4.00 per bu.

HOPS—Dealers report a tolerably fair order trade, and the supply is light, especially of choice hops. Prices for old range from 20@40c; new hops are held at 50@55c.

HONEY—Was in good request and higher. Sales include 2 cases prime in small boxes at 30c; 1 case in large boxes at 25c.

HAY—The situation of this market was without change in any important particular. Trade is about as dull as it well can be, there being little or no demand aside from meeting current local wants. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers—cars to contain 20,000 lbs,—as follows: New timothy, prime, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.00@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $11.00; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was a liberal amount of trading in this department, and prices were firmer. We now quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 15½@16c; veal-kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored out, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand is only fair at unchanged rates as follows:

Iron	3 5-10	@4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5¾	@6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@9½c	per lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	per lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	per lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	per lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	per lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	per lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8¾	@9	per lb

LEATHER—Prices were firm and unchanged. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, per lb	41@ 43
Kip, per lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, per ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, per ft	25@ 27
Country upper	25@ 28
Collar, per ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were fairly active and firm at the prices given below:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Dealers report a fair demand and a firm market. We continue to quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50net; 8d do, $4.75; 6ddo, $5.00; 4d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.75; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is steadily improving, and prices are steady as follows: Manilla rope, per lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, per lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, per lb, 20@25c; marline, per lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, per lb, 17@18c; oakum, per bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, per brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, per brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—There was a good degree of activity in the oil trade and former quotations were firmly sustained all round: Carbon, 17c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 99c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha common, 15@16c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Good spring chickens are selling readily to the local trade the average price being $3.00 per doz, while fancy stock brings $3.25. Small springs are rather slow at various prices. Old are in fair request. Prairie chickens in good order sell readily at full prices. We quote: old chickens, $4.00@4.25; large springs, $2.75@3.25; small do, $2.00@2.05; turkeys, 12½@13c; prairie chickens, $2.25@3.00 per doz; snipe, $1.00@1.25.

POTATOES—Owing to large receipts prices were lower, sales being made at $1.75@2.25 for fair to choice in barrels. One car sold at 65c delivered. Sweet potatoes were unchanged, quotable at $3.25@3.75 for yellow.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was fairly active, and the lower grades were steady; prime was a shade firmer, quotable at $2.40@3.10. Clover was higher, sales of prime were made at $6.50, and flax at $1.80. Sales include 40 bags choice timothy at $3.10; 179 bags do at $3.05; 16 bags do at $3.00; 100 bags strictly prime at $2.95; 677 bags do at $2.90; 199 bags good at $2.85; 34 bags medium at $2.80; 189 bags do at $2.75; 43 bags do at $2.70; 98 bags do at $2.65; 322 bags common at 2.60; 8 bags at $2.50; 9 bags at $2.40; 56 bags flax at $1.80; 15 bags prime clover at $6.50 per bu.

SALT—The salt market continues active and firm. The receipts are fair, but stocks are not accumulating to any extent. We repeat: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.28; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

TEAS—Trade continues to improve, and the market is steadily hardening. We quote prices firm as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; goodto choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We continue to quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—This market was firm and unchanged. We quote: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—Continues fairly active, the demand being generally from the manufacturers. Prices are strong, especially for fence wools. A small lot of fine washed fence wool has sold above our quotation, but it can scarcely be considered as a criterion of the market. Prices range as follows:

Tub, washed, No. 1	50c
Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	25@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

Burry wool, 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,519	7,964	308
Tuesday	3,341	9,582	1,137
Wednesday	2,300	10,500	575
Total	9,260	28,046	2,020
Same time last week	13,808	27,366	2,769
Week before last	6,676	36,165	2,800

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,621	5,310	....
Tuesday	1,677	7,673	....
Total	3,298	12,983	....

CATTLE—There was a somewhat better class of stock on sale to-day, the increase in the number of choice droves being very noticeable. This helped to infuse a little more life into the trade, and the volume of sales was considerably larger than on yesterday or Monday, but the increased activity did not result in any perceptible improvement in prices, the forbidding tone of advices from the sea-board operating to check any upward tendency of the market. Sales were made all the way from $1.75@2.50 for through Texans, to $6.00@6.25 for extra graded native steers. At the outside figure a drove of 76 head, averaging 1,523 lbs, changed hands. The largest sale of the day, if not of the season, was 401 Texans, averaging 889 lbs, at $2.25. The offerings embraced a drove of about 200 Texas cattle, shipped from the Salt Lake country. The freight charges were nearly $300 per car. They were owned by J. Shoudy, and were consigned to Mallory Bros. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,800 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.40@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,500 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.20
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.90@2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	choice steers	1,230	$5.65
33	good steers	1,170	5.35
19	oxen and steers	1,300	4.65
71	Texas cattle	734	2.25
64	good steers	1,274	5.35
25	Texas cattle	679	2.25
20	Texas cattle	798	2.25
41	calves	233	3.25
15	choice steers	1,381	5.55
106	Texas steers	891	2.50
16	Texas steers	847	2.90
15	extra steers	1,373	4.00
15	stock steers	1,074	4.00
17	mixed lot	1,221	3.50
20	choice steers	1,315	5.60
64	extra steers	1,195	5.87½
16	extra steers	1,356	5.75
92	good steers	1,292	5.37½
18	Texas steers	1,120	3.75
15	good steers	1,210	5.00
16	choice steers	1,240	5.35
16	choice steers	1,374	5.75
35	extra steers	1,327	5.90
401	Texas steers	889	2.25
38	extra steers	1,339	5.80
64	choice steers	1,373	5.75
17	good steers	1,255	5.45
12	butchers' stock	1,267	4.12½
16	butchers' stock	1,113	4.25
76	extra stock	1,523	6.25
17	fair stock	1,216	4.75
20	butchers' stuff	1,164	2.87½
15	extra steers	1,456	5.80
33	good steers	1,225	5.12½
17	good steers	1,263	5.15
58	good steers	1,203	5.35
33	good steers	1,183	5.30
69	choice steers	1,276	5.60

HOGS—Notwithstanding the fact that the receipts were again large, there was a firm tone to the market at the opening of trade this morning, and, before noon, sellers had worked up prices 5@10c per 100 lbs, or to $4.35@4.85, where they remained firm to the close. In addition to an active demand on New York and Boston account, there was a good inquiry for the Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Canada markets, and sales were quick at $4.35@4.60 for common to choice heavy, and at $4.55@5.85 for poor to choice light. About everything was sold, and the market closed firm at the above quotations.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
41	176	$4.75	27	286	$4.45	58	198	$4.85
20	268	4.25	111	208	4.80	57	260	4.50
32	280	4.55	48	265	4.60	87	200	4.80
27	190	4.80	80	179	4.80	46	273	4.50
54	309	4.60	96	266	4.45	28	265	4.30
48	242	4.50	41	263	4.55	43	291	4.60
140	208	4.50	36	294	4.50	43	197	4.80
54	249	4.62½	46	320	4.50	52	237	4.60
58	279	4.50	31	193	4.85	54	240	4.65
123	188	4.85	55	235	4.60	45	300	4.55

SHEEP—Under this head there is nothing new to report. The supply and demand keep pretty evenly balanced, and the market remains comparatively steady at the prices current for the past fortnight or more. We quote good to choice mutton grades at $4.00@4.50, and poor to medium qualities at $3.00@3.85.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.

The wholesale market was well attended by both local and interior buyers, but owing to the paucity of the offerings there was very little trading. The advance in lumber freights, noted yesterday, and the fact that the receipts are likely to be much smaller than heretofore, as so many lumber vessels are entering the grain trade, causes a very firm feeling, and it is probable that an advance will take place before long. Prices are firm, as follows: Good to choice boards and strips, $12.00@15.75; common to medium, $9.00@11.50; joists and scantling, $9.00@9.75; pickets, $8.00@9.25; lath, $1.75; shingles, $3.00.

Sales include:

Cargo barge Mars, from Ludington, 190 m strips and boards at $11.00; 140 m lath at $1.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Ludington, $2.75; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $4.00; Menominee, $2.75; White Lake, $2.75; Pentwater, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade at the yards is active, the inquiry being for the most part for common building lumber and fencing. Hardwood is in fair request, and steady. We repeat:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.50 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00 @43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	34.00 @37.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	15.00 @18.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	2.25 @ 2.50
Shingles on track	3.00 @ 3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

MILLINERY.

CHOICE MILLINERY!

We are now prepared to display a large line of

Hats, Feathers,

AND

FLOWERS,

Fall Styles

At Popular Prices.

WEBSTER'S,

241

WEST MADISON-ST.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW.

Room 21 Tribune Building.

OLD IRON.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO OF CANADA.

OLD AXLES AND WROUGHT IRON SCRAP FOR SALE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company, during the coming Fall and Winter, will have a large number of OLD AXLES and a considerable quantity of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP to dispose of.

They invite tenders for quantities of one hundred tons and upwards. The Company will commence delivery in October, and continue through the winter, as may be agreed upon.

Parties tendering to state the price per lb, whether in gold or United States currency, the place of delivery (which must be on the Grand Trunk Railway), and the quantity required.

Purchasers who require delivery in the United States will pay their own Customs duties. Cash will be required on delivery.

Axles and Scrap Iron must be tendered for separately.

Tenders, indorsed "Tender for Old Material," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before Saturday, the 27th September. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Montreal, 27th August, 1873.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK.

Java	September 10	Calabria	September [illegible]
Cuba	September 17	Parthia	September [illegible]
Scotia	September 24	Samaria	September [illegible]

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent, N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fine steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line.

For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 37 and 39 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards.

ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Canada..Saturday, Aug. 30.	Greece..Saturday, Sept. [illegible]
Spain.....Saturday, Sept. 6.	Egypt...Saturday, Sept. [illegible]
Italy.....Saturday, Sept. 13.	

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE.....Aug. [illegible]
GLAMORGAN.....[illegible]

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency. Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP CO.

Notice is hereby given that from this date the steamers of this Line will sail from Pier No. 36, N. R. foot of North Moore-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. as follows:

ALABAMA.....Saturday, Aug. [illegible]
PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]
VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]
GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. W. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

[Copy.]

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.

This is to certify that Abram Edwards and William Garnett have agreed to form a limited partnership, to be conducted under the name of Abram Edwards. The general nature of the business to be transacted is clothing, furnishing goods, and piece goods, and said business is to be conducted and carried on in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Ill. Abram Edwards is to be the general partner, and William Garnett is to be the special partner, and both of said parties now reside in the said City of Chicago. Said William Garnett has contributed to the capital stock of said firm the following described real estate in said City of Chicago: Lot 23 in the Assessor's Subdivision of Blocks 31 and 32 (except the west half of Lot 9) in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west half of Sec. 27, Township 39, north Range 14, east of the third principal meridian, the same being contributed to said capital stock for the sum of $15,000,—that being the cash value thereof.

Said partnership is to begin on the 25th day of August, 1873, and to end on the 1st day of September, 1874.

ABRAM EDWARDS.
WILLIAM GARNETT.

PENS.

HARRISON, BRADFORD & CO.'S STEEL PENS.

Special attention called to the well-known numbers, 505—75—28—20 & 22.

Factory, Mt. Vernon; Office, 75 John-st., N. Y.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, entirely new, near corner Bowen and Cottage Grove-avs.; have gas and water, marble mantels, etc. Will be sold on easy payments. Would accept a good lot on some avenue north of Thirty-second-st. and east of State as part payment. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 233 THIRTIETH-ST., BETWEEN Wabash and Michigan-avs., two-story frame and brick basement house, has gas in every room, marble mantels, hot and cold water, heated by furnace, large lot 25x120, good barn, etc. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25X150 FEET ON OGLESBY AND Fulton-sts. No cash payment required. Three or four years' time given to parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST.—50x190 FEET ON WEST Madison-st., between Loomis and Sheldon-sts., with cottage and barn. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—18 ACRES, SOUTHWEST CORNER Ashland-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., 2-STORY FRAME house, 11 rooms; lot 58x125. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR Shops and Central Park, easy terms, long time. To a party who will build immediately no cash required. Free ride to premises. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD 2-STORY COTTAGE-HOUSE, 10 rooms, bath room, closets, etc., in splendid repair and nicely finished, on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-third, east front, only one block from R. I. R. R. station; cheap and easy terms. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—BY STEDMAN, POPE & CO., 76 East Madison-st: Lots on east side of Douglas Park, very cheap, and 2 lots on West Adams-st., at a bargain.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES ON TWELFTH-ST., NEAR city limits; terms easy. Apply to EDWARD C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET OF GROUND ON Throop-st., near Van Buren; terms reasonable. Apply to EDWARD C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PIECES OF RESIdence property on Paulina-st., near Harrison; terms reasonable. Apply to EDWARD C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st.: Octagon brick house, Jackson near Throop; first-class frame house and 50 ft. lot, Robey-st., near Adams; 50 ft. on Adams-st., fronting Jefferson Park, with frame house; 40 or 80x150 ft., Adams-st., near Southwestern-av., $180 per foot; choice for residence, 170 ft. on Southwestern-av., near Douglas Park, at a bargain; 50 or 100 ft. Madison-st., near Central Park; cheap.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PLEASANT FRAME house; 10 rooms; on Sixty-second-st; on easy terms; lots on Sixty-second and Sixty-third-sts., near Wallace; cheap and easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BRICK HOUSE; LOT 25 ft. front on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth; only $4,000 down; balance on long time at moderate interest; or will be exchanged for other good city or suburban property. W. P. JONES, SR., 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SITE FOR MODERATE-sized hotel, where $22,000 will pay $5,000 per annum. Present rent of property about $1,800 per annum. W. P. JONES, SR., 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HAVING TO LEAVE CHICAGO FOR a time, I offer 80 feet corner of West Lake and Valentine-sts., two blocks west of Western-av., at the low price of $80 a foot, just outside of fire-limits; also my residence, 89 Artesian-av., one block from Lake-st., for $3,800, on easy terms; lot 24x125; house nearly new, water, sheds, and in complete order. Apply to-morrow, before 1, and I will show property, or in the evening after 6 o'clock. M. HALL, 89 Artesian-av.

FOR SALE—PROFITABLE INVESTMENT—133¼ feet, east front on the 400-feet boulevard, and 171 feet north front on Humboldt Park, being the only piece of property with these fronts on this park, and such as will sell for $200 per foot on the South Parks; will soon bring that price here. I offer it for less than one-third of that price. Call early and get a bargain. O. G. BRYANT, Room 10, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES ON TWELFTH-ST., east of Douglas Park, the most desirable property in the market for subdivision and quick turn. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—771 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—I WANT an offer on this property; owner wants to sell, is going to leave the city, and will give some one a great bargain; it is a 2-story dwelling, nearly new, 11 large rooms, south front, lot 25x125 to alley; cars in front, and in splendid neighborhood; $1,000 down, balance very easy; look at it at once. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—678 WEST JACKSON-ST., BETWEEN Wood and Honore-sts., two-story house, nine rooms, lot 25x125 to 16-foot alley; easy terms. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COTTAGE HOUSE, NEW, well-finished, and lease; the lease has 3 years and 6 months to run, $350 cash. 490 Fourth-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, STORES, CITY AND suburban lots, acres, farms, and western lands; some choice bargains; 150 feet on State-st., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth, $115 per foot. H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, BEAUtiful residence lot at Humboldt Park and Irving Park; great bargains. H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—385 WARREN-AV., 2-STORY AND basement brick house, $7,000. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS AND LOT NEAR Chicago and Milwaukee-avs., $2,200; very low. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50x164 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER of Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st., low price and easy terms. This is one of the best corners on the avenue for a residence; street will be paved in a month. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT 169 TWENTY-eighth-st.; cheap and on easy terms. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET, EAST FRONT, 948 Portland-av., late Buddan-st., with good cottage in excellent repair; one fifth cash, balance in one, three, and four years. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET FRONT ON SEYMOUR-ST., near Lake-st.; $600 cash, balance on time; just outside the limits. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND CHOICE LOTS on Shober-st., near Wicker Park, small payments in cash, balance to suit; $3,500. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50x125, PAULINA-ST., NEAR VAN Buren; 100x126, corner Ada and Randolph; house and lot, 995 West Lake; 75x125, corner Wood and Van Buren; 80x125, corner Jackson and Hamilton-av.; 48x150, corner Clinton and Harrison; house and lot 269 Fulton; 200 feet east of Central Park; 99x191, corner Kedzie-av. and Madison-st. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 412 MONROE-ST., 27½x190; three houses and lots 101, 103, and 105 South Sangamon; house and lot 19 North Sangamon; house and lot 540 Fulton; house 14 South Ann; 5 acres on Lake-st., west of Central Park; 102 Wilcox-av., $3,000; 250x125 feet, corner Madison and Central Park; 5 acres in Bradley & Honore Sub., near Central Park; 50 acres in the town of Jefferson. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 20x40—$400—CAN have 1 year's lease cheap. Apply to owners, on premises, 25 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE, 17 ROOMS, 25-foot lot, corner South Halsted and Krausser-sts. J. G. SMYTH, 201 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—125 FEET ON COTtage Grove-av. by 126 feet on Woodland Park. This choice property is directly north of Douglas Place, in the most rapidly-improving district on the South Side. The Douglas heirs' claim is satisfied. Price low and time to suit. A. D. TINGLEY, 161 LaSalle, Room 34, or S. E. WELLS, 81 Vincennes-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—50 FEET FRONT ON INDIANA-AV., north of Thirty-fifth-st. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FARM OF 100 ACRES, WITHIN FIFTY miles of Chicago, for improved property on the West Side. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$25,000 TO $75,000 OF DESIRABLE acre property, south or southwest of the city. Terms of purchase must be easy; mean business. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, $6,000 TO $8,000, first-class neighborhood, South Side preferred, in exchange for lots at Lawndale, on boulevard, and close to station. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—BY A RESPONSIBLE party, a 6-roomed house, on monthly payments (about $30 per month) near cars. Address R 90, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO IS A LIVE MAN, having $500, in a pleasant well established business that pays enough for the support of two families and can be rapidly increased. Address O 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A SALOON AND HOTEL business. Address T 68, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 TO TAKE charge of a profitable enterprise; business light, and only office work. Address T 5, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$5,000—WITH AN ACTIVE partner in a first-class manufacturing and jobbing business in this city. For an interview address C A P, Tribune office, with full name.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE A BUSINESS THAT will pay $1,000 per month by the help of a good man and $650 cash. Address G 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400 IN A GOOD cash business, paying very handsomely; money can be made in it; stock on hand for amount asked. For interview address W 14, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,000 TO $3,000, in a good paying business. For interview address S, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $200 IN A PLEASANT established business, paying from $10 to $20 per day. 75 East Madison-st., Room 16.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-PAYING OFfice business; must have $300 capital. Call at 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE GENERAL PROduce commission business; must have good references. Address T 13, Tribune office, stating name and where an interview can be had.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE SEWING MACHINE business, well-established and doing a profitable business; to take the place of retiring partner. Call or address 164 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—125 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 20x36 inches, on extra heavy bed; two tubular boilers, 52 inches by 16 feet, with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 5 Knowles' steam-pump complete, and every article required to set up said machinery and run it in successful operation. This is a most perfect outfit, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good security. It is now set up, ready to run, and may be rented with, or a favorable lease of the premises may be had. For further information, apply to ELMES, KUNKLE & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TO J. J. J.: STATE THE DAY AND hour when you will call where you last met me. [illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 171 ACRES, 12 MILES from the Court-House, in the Town of Norwood Park, one mile from the station of Norwood Park, 300 rods from Fairmount, formerly called Canfield, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. This farm is high and dry, and will subdivide in lots, under the highest cultivation. Buildings: Brick house, with 14 rooms; barn 40x60; barn for stock; 27x60 feet ice-house, &c. Fruit: Apples, cherries, currants, &c. Gravel street goes to Chicago on the south side of the farm; street on the east side goes to Fairmount Station; street on west side goes to Park Ridge Station. Good water. Price, $175 per acre. Terms: One-third down, balance on time. Notice—This property is very cheap, less by $75 per acre than can be bought in this vicinity. Real estate men, if you want to buy or sell this property, inquire of the owner, 41 North Sangamon-st. J. D. FOOT.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—WE ARE offering several choice and desirable acre tracts of grove and ridge property, very cheap:
160 acres in Sec. S. W. ¼ Sec. 13, 37, 13, ridge and grove.
80 acres in Sec. 24, 37, 13, fronting Western-av.
40 acres in Sec. 30, 37, 13, opposite Morgan Park.
40 acres in Sec. 32, 37, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 30, 37, 14.
And several other large and small tracts.
C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.:
240 acres Sec. 11, 38, 13, on Fifty-fifth-st.
160 acres Sec. 15, 38, 13, on Sixty-third-st.
160 acres Sec. 20, 38, 13, on Sixty-third-st.
160 acres Sec. 8, 37, 13.
140 acres Sec. 25, 37, 13.
180 acres Secs. 23 and 22, 37, 13; nice grove.
40 acres Sec. 30, 39, 13, on C., B. & Q. Railroad.
640 acres Secs. 2 and 3, 37, 13.
The Danville & Vincennes Railroad and the Illinois River Railroad run through or near all these lands; will be sold in lots to suit, at low prices and easy terms.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON THE NEW DANVILLE & Vincennes R. R., 4 miles from the city, less than $600 per acre. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st.: 40 acres on new line of Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad; on long time.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 50 OF THE CHOICEST lots in North Evanston to those who will build, and 7 houses and cottages for monthly payments, or on 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid yearly in advance. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

FOR SALE—TWO 5-ACRE GROVE LOTS ON THE ridge, Washington Heights, $480 per acre; a bargain. GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME—Ten very desirable 2-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots, and within one block of depot, at Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHly payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE 2-story house, 9 rooms, newly painted, papered, and put in complete order, connected with sewer to the lake, lot 80x150, and a large barn; $8,000.
Also a few choice lots at figures which will make you certain of a handsome profit, sidewalks all laid, fine trees, &c. Call and go with us free of expense.
OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—WE ARE NOW READY to place upon the market Sidwell's Subdivision, cor. Fifty-ninth and Halsted-sts., lots 25x125, 16-foot alleys, streets all graded, trains all stop at Fifty-ninth-st.; prices low and terms one-fourth cash, balance one, two, and three years. Title perfect; abstract furnished with each lot. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—BUILDING LOTS ON Sixty-first-st., Gunn, Wallace, and Chestnut-sts., 2 blocks from station; easy terms; 200 houses built this season; 60 passenger trains daily. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—100 FEET CORNER Chestnut and School-sts.; very desirable; 2 blocks from depot; surrounded by first-class improvements. The advantages of this lot should be seen by parties looking for suburban homes; 60 passenger trains daily. Good schools, churches, and markets. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—THIS, BEST OF all the suburbs of Chicago, is 18 miles from the city, on C. B. & Q. R. R., about 200 feet above the level of the lake, beautiful scenery, good school, and every attraction for a nice home. Save your rents and buy a place of your own with monthly payments; we will build houses for those desiring it. For health, wealth, and happiness, go to Clarendon Hills. Plats and particulars of CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—4 LOTS, 50X170 EACH, corner Sixtieth-st.; a very remarkable bargain; ¼ cash, ¼ 1 year, ¼ 2 years, ¼ 3 years. Wabash-av. is now Macadamized with broken stone from the city to Englewood, making it one of the finest drives on the South Side. Parties looking for investments that will pay large dividends are invited to closely examine the above. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE and grounds at Waukegan, Ill., ½ mile from depot. Gothic Milwaukee brick house, 15 rooms, new stables and coach-house, with 15 acres of land, handsomely ornamented, with good garden, and 1,000 fruit trees in full bearing. To any one wishing to buy a truly comfortable and desirable suburban home this presents a rare opportunity. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE grove lots at $10 to $15 per foot, including sidewalks. Also, good houses for sale and to rent on easy terms. SAMUEL FOLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—20 ACRES NORTH of Austin, 6 miles from Court-House, ¼ cash, balance 2 and 3 years; would take inside property for part of first payment. B. M. DAVERPORT, Room 10, Major Block.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—40 ACRES, being southwest ¼ of the southwest ¼ of Section 17, Town 37, Range 14, east of the 3 P. M. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH RAVENSWOOD—DESIRABLE building lots, 50x152 feet at $10 per foot and upwards; rapid, frequent, and cheap communication with the city; excellent school and church privileges and no fancy prices are the features which should commend this property to seekers after comfortable sites for homesteads.
Ravenswood—House and lot in choice locality $3,800.
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—COTTAGE OF 9 ROOMS, and lot 71x120 feet, on Hyde Park-av., near Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SECTION 6, NEAR OAK Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—1¼ ACRES, CORNER Fifty-ninth and Wallace-sts., finely located to retail out; easy terms. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK blocks or lots; some special bargains. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—5 AND 10 YEARS time, 8 per cent, choice Hyde Park property near boulevard and lake. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES, NEAR CITY, ON RAILroad with accommodation trains; at great bargain this week.
40 acres at South Lawn.
10 acres near South Lynne.
Lots at Kenwood, Hyde Park, Brighton, Ravenswood, Norwood, and Car-works.
House and lot at South Evanston.
Also several choice residence lots.
S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CENTRAL PART, four choice homes; prices, $3,500, $7,000, $10,000, $25,000, easy terms; also some choice building lots, gas and water. Address AVENUE, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LIST OF SUBURBAN PROPerty advertised in the "Evanston Index." Don't buy until you have written, sending stamp, for the "INDEX," Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—9½ ACRES, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, corner Western-av., and Wilcox-st.; the highest and most beautiful corner on the hill; near the new Female College; offered at a bargain for a few days. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES VALUABLE COAL LAND near Braidwood, Ill., very cheap for cash or will exchange for house and lot, and assume small incumbrance. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST STOCK AND grain farms in the Rock River Valley, 110 miles west of Chicago, containing about 450 acres; good timber, living water, splendid orchard, and living fence, belonging to it; only 1½ miles from R. R. station. Price low and terms easy. Owner might take Chicago property in part payment at cash figures. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LEGITIMATE WELL PAYING BUSINESS FOR sale. The only one of the kind in the city, and patronized by the wholesale trade. Capital required, $3,000. Terms can be easily arranged. Address T 85, Tribune office.

A STOCK OF CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHING goods, hats, caps, and store fixtures for sale, or will exchange for Chicago real estate; value, $7,000; owner has other business. Address E, 617 West Lake-st.

A HARDWARE STORE, WITH NEW STOCK, ELEgant fixtures, horse and wagon for sale or exchange for house and lot. Apply to owner, 36 North Clark-st., Room 9½.

A STORE AT 209 NORTH CLARK-ST. FOR SALE, in the very best location. Apply on the premises.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY FOR SALE, cheap for cash, or on time; low rent; living rooms in connection. Apply at 290 West Madison-st.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY FOR SALE—BEtween $3,000 and $4,000; part cash, the balance on security. A very good opportunity for a business man; investigation requested. Apply to Mr. DALTON, Room 21 Reaper Block.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—NO. 76 CLYBOURN-av., at auction sale, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, doing a good business, well located; terms liberal. Room 5, 278 State-st., from 2 to 4 p. m.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF NICE OFFICE, with business established, worth double the amount asked every month, for sale. No bonus if taken to-day. Room 21, 122 La Salle-st.

HOTEL, CENTRALLY LOCATED, TO RENT AND furniture for sale. Good opportunity and a bargain. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

I HAVE A PATENT MACHINE FOR PARING horses' hoofs, which has been tested by the best horseshoers in this city and pronounced a success, and I wish to sell the right for this State. G. W. SCHAEFER, 99 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill., from St. Charles, Mo.

MILK ROUTES FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, both with two horses, wagons and harness. One on North Side, and one on South Side. Big bargains. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, IN THE BEST LOcation in the city. Ice-box and fixtures in perfect order. 106 Twenty-second-st., South Side.

PATENT FOR SALE—HALF OR THE WHOLE OF patent on the best tuck creaser now in the market. Address Q 86, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD BUSIness. Inquire at 145 Monroe-st., between LaSalle and Clark-sts. Will be sold for cash only.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CHEESE, BUTter, and poultry business for sale, for $300 only. Splendid opportunity. Call at Room C, Major Block, 154 Madison-st.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, with 22 beds, in the best location in the city; reason for selling, death. Inquire at 40 East Kinzie-st.

THE BAR AND TRADE OF A LAKE SUPERIOR steamer for sale. Address K, care Gault House, city.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS jeweler's store, for sale cheap for cash. Business fairly established. For particulars inquire of N. MATSON & CO., cor. of State and Monroe-sts.

THE TWELFTH-ST. EXCHANGE FOR SALE OR rent, or will take a partner, on account of ill-health. 74 East Twelfth-st., corner Wabash-av.

$25 WILL BUY FIXTURES AND SHELVING worth $100. Call to-day at store No. 97 Blue Island-av., basement at 95.

$150 CASH WILL BUY A CIGAR STORE AND fixtures, in a good location. Five rooms can be rented in connection. 117 West Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a front hall room, nicely furnished, closet, to a gentleman; also, accommodations for two young men; references exchanged.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, hot and cold water, to rent, with board; also single rooom. Miss FORSYTH.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen; house all modern improvements; reasonable rates.

499 DEARBORN (BURNSIDE) ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth—A first-rate place to board. Excellent table; cheapest in the city, and every hotel and home comfort, with correspondingly low prices. Single rooms $6.

506 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF furnished rooms; also single rooms, to rent with board.

508 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; day board also.

587 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, rooms en suite or single, suitable for ladies and gentlemen or single gentlemen. Day board.

750 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with excellent board and a pleasant home; day boarders also wanted.

824 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE AND HANDsomely furnished front rooms to rent, with board. References required.

828 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, either single or en suite, to rent, with board.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A pleasant and well-furnished front suite; also large room and closet to rent with first-class board.

1121 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH—South Side House; a pleasant family hotel, with excellent board and room at $5 per week.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st.—First-class board for 2, with single room or suite, in finely furnished marble-front house.

MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF TWENTY-SECOND-st.—To rent, with board, in a private family, a front parlor, unfurnished, except carpet; also a suite of rooms on second floor, gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Address K 83, Tribune office.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with board; convenient to Madison and Randolph-st. cars; terms reasonable.

11 CENTRE-AV.—2 PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST floor with good board at reasonable rates.

19 ABERDEEN-ST.—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also for a few table boarders.

75 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A CHOICE FRONT suite, also large and single rooms, furnished, with or without board; a good house, and first-class.

80 WEST VANBUREN-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS can get good accommodations, with furnished or unfurnished rooms in new brick block; horse-cars pass the door.

96 AND 98 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER MONROE-st.—Elegantly furnished front rooms to rent, with board.

119 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE, OR 3 single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with family and board which cannot fail to please. Reference required.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with or without board. Day-board, $4.50.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT SUITE; also back parlor elegantly furnished, and other good rooms; all improvements; with or without board.

335 WEST ADAMS-ST., THIRD DOOR FROM Aberdeen—Furnished rooms to rent with or without board.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—VERY DESIRAble rooms, with first-class board.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board, with nicely furnished rooms. First-class table.

376 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A BEAUTIFUL front alcove room; also a large back room, either furnished or unfurnished, with board; bath-room adjoining both rooms; all modern improvements; splendid neighborhood; references required.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A private family, with two large well furnished rooms, to parties who expect to be permanent.

422 WEST JACKSON-ST.—SUITE OF NICELY furnished front rooms and first-class board for gentleman and wife; also one single room.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND nice suite of front rooms, with closet; also large room and closet, bath-room, with water on same floor.

669 WEST MONROE-ST., CORNER OF WOOD—Furnished front chamber, with board, for gents and married couples; day boarders wanted.

North Side.

208 SEDGWICK-ST., ONE BLOCK OF THE CARS—Nicely furnished room, with good board for lady and gentleman or two single men.

352 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front room, with board, for two gentlemen, or couple.

Miscellaneous.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, OF STEADY HABITS only, can find a pleasant place to board, at low figures. F 71, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR MAN AND wife, within 10 blocks of corner of State and Randolph-sts. Address, with full particulars, S 12, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, OR LARGE room, well furnished, for wife and self, in a private family; house modern improvements; West Side, near Union Park; will be permanent. Address, stating price, D 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—WELL-FURNISHED AND PLEASANT room on Michigan or Wabash-avs., south of Thirtieth-st., for 1 gentleman. Address C 17, Tribune office, to-day and to-morrow.

BOARD—BY 2 SINGLE GENTLEMEN, A ROOM, with board, in a private family, between Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts., on Prairie, Indiana, or Michigan-avs. Address T 28, Tribune office.

BOARD AND A PLEASANT HOME CAN BE HAD on Centre-av., near Jackson-st.; east front room, bedroom off, nicely furnished; table of the best; family small; no boarders; everything desirable; references exchanged. Address F 13, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE CARRIAGES and buggies, light road wagons, etc., at low prices. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

BARGAINS IN BUGGIES, BUSINESS WAGONS, &c., for next thirty days. J. G. PARSONS, 155 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BAY HORSES AND COW; ONE of them trots inside of 2.50; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at 288 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—YOUNG STYLISH BLACK ROADster, 15½ hands, trot in 3 minutes, lady can drive; new buggy and harness, nets, hood, and blankets, all for $350 cash. Address F 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MILK-WAGON, AT 251 WEST Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS KIMBALL JUMP-SEAT buggy, pole and thills. Inquire at Grand Pacific cigar store at 10 or 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BUGGY, MULE, AND harness; very fast, and perfectly kind and quiet. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DOG CART, IN GOOD ORDER. F. J. WEIDINGER, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND STYLish saddle horse in the city; he is a thoroughbred and thoroughly trained Kentucky horse; goes all the gaits. Address G 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—AN ELEGANT ROCKaway carriage, six seat; only run a couple of weeks; new and of the latest pattern. Apply at 303 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT ANY REASONABLE PRICE, A good Clarence and close carriage, with or without horses or harness. 196 Twenty-second-st.

THE DRIVERS' JOURNAL, ORGAN OF THE live stock and horse trade of the West, published every Saturday morning; circulation over 6,000. Advertisements for this week received until Thursday evening, at KELLOGG'S, 79 Jackson-st.

THE DEMAND CONTINUES AS LIVELY AS EVER for horses, and can sell all comers at fair prices for cash. Bring them in to 261 State-st., the only sale stables of horses, buggies and harness in the city. BRADLEY & WILLS.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOUND, QUIET BUGGY horse; must be large and strong. Apply to M. HALL, 89 Davis-st., West Side, before 1 o'clock to-morrow. Price about $80.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD GROCERY HORSE, harness, and wagon; also 40 feet counter and shelving. Address, or call at Parker House, corner Madison and Halsted-sts., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS in first-rate condition, or buggy and harness alone. Call or address BUYER, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A GOOD, NEW TOP BUGGY AS A payment towards Evanston property that has advanced 30 per cent per annum for the last five years. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

MUSICAL.

A RICH AND POWERFUL TONE 5½-OCTAVE cabinet organ, all the latest modern improvements, made by C. P. Needham & Son, New York; cost a few months since $225; warranted perfect; price, $90. No. 643 Michigan-av.

AN ELEGANT IMPROVED HOWE FAMILY SEWing machine, extension top and cover, cost $90; sews beautifully; as good as new; price, $30. No. 643 Michigan-av.

A FINE, BRAN-NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE at a sacrifice, cost $600. 1198 Prairie-av., corner of Twenty-sixth-st.

MUSIC—H. T. MERRILL WILL RESUME TEACHing on the piano, organ, and voice, Sept. 8, 1873. Residence, 139 Park-av.

PIANOFORTE AT A BARGAIN—7-OCTAVE, rosewood case, all in complete order, just the thing for a beginner; $180 will buy it. 251 Park-av.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID HOTEL OR RESTAURANT RANGE for sale. Will be sold on time or cheap cash price at 225 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A LUMBER YARD, GRAIN SCALE, a dwelling and other property in one of the best towns on the line of Chicago & Alton Railroad. Address K 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUILDING CORNER WABASH-AV. and Twenty-first-st., or will exchange the same for brick or lumber; must be moved about Oct. 10. Apply at 50 and 52 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COUNTER, SHELVING, partitions, candy-jars, &c., &c., together or separately; must be sold to-day. Apply at 197 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—AN OFFICE SITTING DESK, COST $38; will be sold for $20, as I have no use for it. Apply at 121 South Halsted-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A NO. 1 COTTAGE, 331 SOUTH MORgan-st.; bath-room and hardwood finish. Inquire at 406 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON MICHigan-av., the sixth door south of Harmon-court; house in perfect repair; good barn. Inquire at house.

TO RENT—NO. 100 THIRD-AV., FINE BRICK house, 12 rooms, modern improvements; near Harrison-st.; cheap. C. W. RIGDON, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT 3-STORY CORNER house, southwest corner Thirtieth and Butterfield-sts., two blocks west of State, eight rooms, furnace, range, bath-room, hot and cold water. Rent reasonable.

TO RENT—590 WENTWORTH-AV., A NEAT COTtage, containing six rooms, with water in kitchen; also furniture for sale, cheap. Inquire on premises, or of C. S. BURROWS, Room 1, 159 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NO 24 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., TWO-story frame, eight rooms, good repair. Rent very low. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st., 81 Vincennes-av., after 5 p. m.

TO RENT—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 128 LA SALLE-ST.:
Cottage on Shurtleff-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., cheap.
House 170 South Sangamon-st., 10 rooms; 7 tons of coal for sale. Rent, $66.66.
House, new brick, southeast corner of Centre-av. and Taylor-st. Rent $65.
House of 9 rooms, 23 Union-av., $40.

TO RENT—822 INDIANA-AV., 2-STORY BRICK, with good furnace, at $70 per month. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, containing 8 rooms, with gas and water; house nearly new, and in good neighborhood. Call at No. 745 West Jackson-st., or to CHAS. S. KEITH, 111 and 113 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS STONE front house near Thirteenth-st., handsomely furnished; furnace, range, etc.; winter coal in; rent $200 per month, quarterly in advance. Address, with reference, E 10 Tribune office.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE 1420 INDIANA-AV., south of Thirty-first-st., 10 rooms with barn; rent, $60; to responsible parties only. Apply at house.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH FURNIture for sale cheap, on Forty-fifth-st; ninth house west of Cottage Grove dummy track.

TO RENT—HOUSE WEST SIDE; FURNITURE for sale; well situated, suitable for first-class boarding-house, 14 rooms, furniture entirely new, modern improvements. ROBERT AYRES & CO., 153 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—A NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE WITH pantry, closets, and basement, rent $14. Also, a 12-room house, rent $40. Apply to Mr. GILBERT, Water Department Board of Public Works.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BRICK BASEMENT dwelling with modern improvements. Inquire at 416 Warren-av., or Room 59 Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE ON HARRISON-ST., near Robey. A desirable house of 16 rooms on Washington-st., east of Union Park; rent low. H. F. COY & CO., 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 918¾ WEST LAKE-ST., with horse barn, three stories, 11 rooms, with closets and water throughout, suitable for keeping boarders; very cheap. Inquire at 918 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—385 WARREN-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, in best order. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, 4 TO 14 rooms, $20 to $100, West, South, and North Side. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

TO RENT—903 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED COMplete, pleasant, comfortable house of 10 rooms, to responsible tenant only. Apply on premises, or of LEVI WING & Co., 96 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, NEAR CARS, UPPER part of double cottage, $16; lower part, $13; both 6 rooms. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—I HAVE A 12-ROOM HOUSE, MARBLE front, handsomely furnished, which I would rent to a responsible party, without children, who would board the owner and his wife. To the right party a liberal arrangement would be made. References exchanged. Address C 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TO A GOOD AMERICAN FAMILY, THE second floor of 631 Burnside-st. 7 rooms, beside closets.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, for gentlemen, in second or third-story brick building corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts., have inside blinds, with gas, water, and closets on same floor; are among the pleasantest in the city; very low rates to permanent tenants. Apply at Room 20, No. 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—IN NEW HOUSE, 119 SECOND-ST., bedroom and press, $3; 2 rooms and pantry, $8; 4 rooms, $14 to $16; to families without children.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, BY the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, Nos. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.; charges reasonable.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR with bath-room attached. 399 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM; ALSO rooms, unfurnished, with use of kitchen, gas, bath-room, hot and cold water, at No. 175 Twenty-third-st., near Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FRENCH FLAT COMPLETE, 6 ROOMS, 221 North Clark-st. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, Office 14, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms. Call before 1 or after 3, 146 East Madison-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT ROOM FOR TWO GENtlemen; quiet location; home comforts. 144 North Peoria-st., corner Hubbard.

TO RENT—SEVEN ROOMS OVER 501 WEST MADIson-st.; water and gas. R. H. BULKLEY, Room 1, 128 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE CHAMBER, UNFURnished, and without board, to gentleman and wife or gentleman; nicely situated; private family, and good board to be had near by. Apply at 22 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at 90 Peoria-st., a few doors from Madison.

TO RENT—ONE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, suitable for two gentlemen; fine private house; terms moderate. Call at 370 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board. 71 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished; one bedroom, with or without board. Call at 124 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court. Inquire at Room 11.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE, OR 5 ROOMS, BRICK basement, part or complete furnished. Every convenience for housekeeping; good repair. To No. 1 party only, (no children) 239 West Indiana-st., near Curtis. Can be seen only after 7 o'clock p. m. Call.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS IN BLOCK corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST STORES ON BLUE Island-av. for meat market; no opposition; just papered and painted; rent moderate. Apply at 73 or 279 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 501 WEST MADISON-ST.; no better location for market or boot and shoe store. R. H. BULKLEY, Room 1, 128 South Clark-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—HALF OF A FURNISHED OFFICE very low to a good party. Room 2, 153 Monroe-st. Call between 11 and 12, and from 2 to 3.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A FINE DESK ROOM, CHEAP. Apply at 154 Madison-st., Major Block, Room C.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 rooms on South Side, south of Eighteenth-st.; possession in October; will pay six months rent in advance if party wishes. Address No. 4 Hawley Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 or 10 rooms, by a family of four, with no children. References of highest respectability given as to character, responsibility and, carefulness. Address W 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY WITH GOOD references, a small unfurnished house, or a floor suitable for housekeeping; location north of Sixteenth-st., east of Union Park, or south of Chicago-av.; rent must be reasonable. Address K 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A FIRST-CLASS TENant, a good house in South Division, at about $1,200. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE FRONT WELL-furnished bedroom with bath on same floor; must be within three blocks of Madison and Peoria-sts., for single gent. $20 per month. GEO. F. DAVIES, No. 225 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, by a gent and wife; no children; private family preferred. Best reference given. Address, with terms and location, Y 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE, OR will buy on monthly payments. Address, with terms, F 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OCT. 1, SMALL STORE, or half basement or part of one, on South Side, for a first-class bouquet store. Address EDGAR SANDERS, 111 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—BLOCKS OR lots, for improved unincumbered property in city or country towns. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—25 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV. FOR acre property near South Chicago. MRS. B. M. RANSFORD, 167 East Madison-st., Room 11.

TO EXCHANGE—640 ACRES FARMING LANDS IN Central Illinois, at $12.50 per acre, for Chicago property; will assume mortgage or pay difference in cash. GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FEW LOTS IN HYDE PARK, and some cash to exchange for good horse and buggy, first-class piano, furniture, or stock of goods. For particulars, inquire of P. PETERSON, 36 North Clark-st., Room 9½.

TO EXCHANGE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, lot 25x180, east front, 239 Wabash-av., for acre property or unimproved city lots. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THE EQUITY IN TEN ACRES, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., east of Halsted ($20,000) for inside improved property and cash. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GRAIN ELEVATOR AT SOME GOOD grain shipping point on railroad in exchange for real estate. For particulars, inquire at No. 151 Monroe-st., Room 11, of J. P. WHITE.

WANTED—GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, IN EXchange for first-class day board, near Madison and Green-sts. Address, for 2 days, K 70, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A SHORT-HAND WRITING CLASS IS JUST NOW being organized in the Metropolitan Business College, 165 and 167 Madison-st. The best teacher in the city beyond question.

A LADY FROM ENGLAND WHO HAS HAD GREAT experience in teaching desires a position as governess in a family or school. She has resided in Paris, and is accustomed to teach German, French, and the various branches of English. She can also give thorough lessons in music, and possesses satisfactory testimonials. Address T 7, Tribune office.

NEW JERSEY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE (FOR both sexes), Bordentown, N. J. Address R. S. HAAS, A. M., Principal.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS governess in some private family or select school; best of references. Address W E, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER and little girl, a home where tuition in French, German, and music would be taken in part payment. Address K 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A GOOD CLOTHING SALESMAN; must speak German; one who understands the business. Apply immediately at 173 Blue Island-av., near Taylor-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT bookkeeper, by a wholesale house. Address, stating experience and salary required, Y 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK. ADDRESS, GIVing references, F 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRY-GOODS SALESMAN, AT 143 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN A GROcery store. One having a good outside trade preferred. Will pay a good salary to the right man. 622 South Canal-st.

WANTED—THOSE LOOKING FOR A SITUATION as clerk or salesman can apply to 275 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK AT H. W. WETHERELL'S, 45 and 47 Jackson-st. Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED IN millinery and notion business; position permanent; references required. Inquire of HEILBRON BROS., 262 and 264 Wabash-av.

Trades.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED STRAW HAT and bonnet presser this morning. Apply to J. C. STRAIN, Straw Hat and Bonnet Bleacher, 259 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CRACKER BAKER who understands all the branches, and has knowledge of bread work, to go West; the best of reference required; to the right kind of a man good wages will be paid. Address L 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmers at 46 and 48 Congress-st.

WANTED—HARNESS-MAKER; GOOD, STEADY job for a first-class workman. Address SMITH & DUNCAN, 141 Lake-st., Chicago, or GILBERT & KEMP, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—TINSMITHS OR MEN WHO CAN work on galvanized iron cornices. Apply at R. GRIFFITH'S, corner Nineteenth-st. and Grove.

WANTED—A CARPENTER TO DO A JOB OF work at good rates and take a sewing machine in pay. Apply at once to DAVID C. COOK, 153 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FIVE OR SIX GOOD plasterers, on Superior-st., between Wells and LaSalle. MILLER & HODGSON.

WANTED—12 GOOD CABINETMAKERS; STEADY work. Apply at No. 25 Cork-st., near Reuben and Fourth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER; STEADY WORK. No. 820 South State-st.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHER, ONE WHO IS competent to take charge of chemical room. No loafer or bummer need apply. NASON & WARNE, 379 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN GLOBE PRESS, WHO understands his business. 77 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARDER. NONE other need apply. Also, girls to run knitting machines. Address C. F. KEATLEY, Council Hill Station, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS CAPABLE of doing the trimmings of a first-class house, who desire to purchase a lot at cash figures at Evanston. I will pay such parties fair wages till December, and perhaps longer, and will pay half cash, balance turn towards a lot, and give long time for payment of lot. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

WANTED—PLASTERERS—THIS MORNING, 4 good cornice men, at Lombard Block, Third-av., between Jackson and VanBuren-sts. Highest wages paid to good men. W. & S. NELSON.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CUSTOM CUTTER, for the country. Apply, between 9 and 10, at HINDSKOPF, BARBE & CO., 75 and 77 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FINISHER. BOWLES & BATES, rear of 11, 13, 15, and 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO PLUMBERS. CALL EARLY AT 141 North Halsted-st. O'BRIEN, STETSON & O'BRIEN.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS JOINERS. FIELD, LEITER & CO., State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—STONE CUTTERS; $4.50 PER DAY. Apply 53 Ada-st., near Lake.

WANTED—A MERCHANT TAILOR, OR CUTTER, to go in the country. Apply at C. P. Kellogg's, of L. HUSTUT, 9 to 12.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS ON FINE SEWED work. Apply at J. A. C. CURTIS', 24 State-st., corner Lake.

WANTED—5 GOOD PAINTERS. CALL BEFORE 9 o'clock this morning at 792 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—6 PLASTERERS AT 1,065 WEST MADison-st.; $4 per day paid; come prepared for work.

WANTED—A GOOD CUTTER ON LADIES' SHOES, at 264 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, SMOOTHERS, AND laborers, this morning, at HAMAN, BROWN & CO.'S, 25 Ohio-st.

WANTED—8 PLASTERERS, AT NO. 290 VAN BUren-st. Call immediately.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK; ONE who understands his business thoroughly. ROBINSON HOUSE, 193 East Lake-st.

WANTED—A TINNER; CHEAP MAN. 355 WEST Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 SWEDE AND GERMAN LABORers. Wages $2 per day. Free fare. Steady work for 2 years. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Agent, 259 Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—RAILROAD AND SAWMILL LABORers. Highest wages paid. Free fare. Apply at 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS, $2 PER day; also, men for coal-mines, brick-yards, stone-quarries, choppers, saw-mills, farms, etc. For particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st. and 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD MEN, LEAVE TO-night; 10 saw-mill hands, $26 to $35 per month and board; free fare. 98 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR RAILROAD WORK NEAR city; out mornings, home at night; wages $2 per day. Come early. 15 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—500 LABORERS, ON TOLEDO WATER-Works; steady employment at $2 per day; pay every Monday; board cheap. PETERSON & WALKER, Contractors, Office 92 Water-st., Toledo, O.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN; ONE THORoughly acquainted with the business and commanding a good trade in this State and Iowa; none but a first-class man need apply. Chicago White Lead and Oil Company, Green and Fulton-sts.

WANTED—GOOD STABLE MAN. M. C. MILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A YOUTH, 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE. Apply before 7 a. m., to WM. TURKINGTON, 260 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CATERER AND store keeper for a first-class dining-room; must understand his business and have good references. Apply at 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL our goods in city and country; $5 a day. Call on or address WASHBURN BROTHERS, 36 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A BOY THAT UNDERSTANDS TO strip tobacco for cigarmakers; none other need apply. 391 West Lake-st.; German or Swedish preferred.

WANTED—A NEAT ACTIVE LAD IN A PLEASant office; compensation $3 per week. Address C 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 135 WEST MADISON-ST. A BOY from 14 to 16 years old to learn mercantile business.

WANTED—A GOOD, BRIGHT, AND ACTIVE BOY. J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 261 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COLORED YOUTH, TO HELP IN kitchen. Apply at ABEL'S Restaurant, 830 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED PORTER, NOT over 25 years of age; references required. Address X 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS, TO whom salary or commission will be paid. Apply at 86 Clark-st., from 9 till 12 a. m.

WANTED—A SMART LAD, AGED ABOUT 14, FOR office work; one who lives on the South Side with his parents. Address in own handwriting JOBBER, care Carrier 5, city.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CAN CAPPERS AT once. Apply on the premises at 7 a. m. W. ARCHDEACON, 11 Franklin-st.

WANTED—AT THE MAULTON HOUSE, MAN AS porter and window-cleaner.

WANTED—SEVERAL INTELLIGENT MEN AND boys that can raise a little cash, to canvass for a quick-selling article that pays $20 to $45 a week in city and country. RAY & CO., 184 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A SMALL SECOND-HAND SAFE. Apply to M. V. OULD, 181 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BAILER. GOOD PAY OFFERED. Address W 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 GOOD MEN TO SELL A GOOD ARTIcle on commission, and 20 men to sell in connection with other goods on the roads; a specialty in the hardware line. I. G. WHITTIER, 103 Monroe-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY TO BLACK STOVES. 115 Eighteenth-st., corner Wabash-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS old. Apply at 51 Fifth-av. new Briggs House Block.

WANTED—A PIANO-PLAYER THAT READS well at 388 South State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD AND RAPID WRITER TO address circulars for a few days. Address, stating terms, F 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—100 MEN AND WOMEN TO GO WITH us to Colorado, where they may obtain homesteads free of cost. We charge nothing for membership until you arrive on the ground and are satisfied. We have special first-class rates for transportation for our colonists, very low. GREEN BROS., 134 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE and good address, to take charge of our retail millinery department. D. WEBSTER & CO., 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF SINGER'S BEST SEWING machines. Apply at 105 North Desplaines-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. METCHEN, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Office open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A LOT OF NEW MATTRESSES, SPRING-BEDS, pillows, comforts for 30 beds, to be closed out cheap for cash; also, few mosquito canopies. Address P. O. Box 87.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALMENTS, at lowest cash prices. Chamber sets, marble-top, $65, $75, $85, $100, &c. &c. Parlor suits, lounges, wardrobes, &c. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 West Madison-st. N. B.—You will find it for your interest to examine our stock and prices.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE FURNITURE FOR LIGHT housekeeping; everything new and good; reasonable for cash, at 31 Gold-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW AND elegant designs—surpasses all. An elegant piece of furniture convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Seven styles; all sizes; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office and store. Prices—$25, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50, $60, $75, $85, $90, $100, $110. Sold on instalments. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 383 West Madison-st. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 538 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in private family. 810 South Dearborn-st., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SCANdinavian girl to do second work. Apply at 373 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small private family. Apply at 21 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of 3; good wages to the right person. Apply early at 573 Fulton-st., down stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 731 State-st.; good wages.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 84 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SERVANT OR NURSE girl in a small family; no Irish. Inquire at 510 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family at 370 North Wells-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE WHO CAN COOK, wash, and iron, and one for up-stairs work. 876 Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A NEAT GERMAN GIRL CAPABLE to do general housework; must understand washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 624 West Adams-st., corner of Wood.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 1438 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL 15 TO 20 years of age to go to the country to take care of children and do second work. Apply at 45 Park-av.

WANTED—WILL PAY $4.50 PER WEEK FOR A competent girl to do general housework; must come recommended. Corner Stanton-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL. APPLY, WITH reference, at 1174 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL for an excellent family in the country. Also, girls for all parts of the city. Apply at 265 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GIRL 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD TO take care of children. Inquire at 773 West Adams-st.

WANTED—IN SMALL FAMILY, A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer, and ironer; also girl to do dining-room and second work; Germans and sisters preferred. Call in the morning at 1145 Prairie-av. References required.

WANTED—GIRL TO ATTEND THE OFFICE OF A dye shop and sew and iron; must speak German and English. Apply at 18 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply, with reference, at 367 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family, in Oak Park, eight miles west of Chicago. Call on or address A, 156 Washington-st., Room 19.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply at 373 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 631 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, AT 251 WEST LAKE-st.; no Irish need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Apply at once at 1310 Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON for a small private family where a second girl is kept. Apply at 48 Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. 22 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO DO second work at 593 Michigan-av.

WANTED—2 GOOD KITCHEN-GIRLS AT THOMson's Restaurant, 81 South Clark-st. Apply to head cook.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; $4 a week. 1233 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A SMART CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework, at 630 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; must be a good washer and ironer; no Irish need apply. 45 Rush-st., near Indiana.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; must be a good cook and ironer. Apply at 173 Clark-st.

WANTED—TWENTY GIRLS, THIS MORNING, at Working Girls' Home; good places in city and country. 227 West Randolph-st. Board for girls, $3 per week.

WANTED—GIRLS GET GOOD SITUATIONS without paying anything at the old Scandinavian Employment Room, 228 North Market-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a private boarding-house, 75 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO general housework in a family of four. To a good cook, washer and ironer first-rate wages will be paid. Apply at 150 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—AT THE IRVING HOUSE, 148 WAbash-av., 6 dining-room girls, 3 laundry girls, 1 second cook.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND A SMART, clean kitchen girl. Apply at 824 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 285 MICHIGAN-AV., A YOUNG, willing girl to assist the cook and second-girl; come prepared to work.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS MAKER, TO go to Grand Rapids, Mich. Call to-day at No. 10 Peck Court.

Milliners.

WANTED—FIVE MILLINERS AND BONNET-makers, 20 straw-sewers, at 270 and 272 Wabash-av. D. WEBSTER & CO.

Nurses.

WANTED—AN OLD PERSON TO HELP NURSE a small-pox patient. MICHAEL DUNLAY, 421 Elston-av.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL, ABOUT 12 YEARS old, to mind baby and make herself generally useful. Apply at 106 South Green-st., basement door.

WANTED—AT 25 BRYANT-AV. A GOOD GIRL TO take care of a baby.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children in a small family. Inquire at 676 Fulton-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—SHIRT IRONERS, 1 COLLAR IRONER, and a girl to tag clothes, at the Lakeside Laundry, 63 and 65 Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER. None other need apply at 45 North Morgan-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER; MUST COME well recommended. Apply at 106 North Desplaines-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, GENTEEL YOUNG lady, of prepossessing appearance, as housekeeper. Blonde preferred. Send name and address to U 36, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FEMALE HELP FOR cap manufacturing. 605 South Canal-st.

WANTED—LADIES TO DO CROCHET WORK AT their homes. Bring samples of work. 341 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL SMART WOMEN TO SELL my goods in city and country; only small capital required, and steady business, paying from $6 to $15 a day. M. PALMER, 164 Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—LADY VOCALIST WISHING TO travel. Apply immediately. McNEIL & LOWE, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

FINANCIAL.

CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE NOTES bought by C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

MONEY TO LOAN—LONG OR SHORT TIME—ON real estate and other good securities; purchase money mortgages wanted. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LEASEHOLDS AND GOOD collaterals, on short time at low rates; no delay. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $100 TO $1,000 ON good security. Have a good horse and buggy for sale cheap. J. W. COUSINS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 62.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS $300 TO $500. SECURITY must be good collaterals. Apply 125 South Clark-st., Rooms 34 and 35.

TO LOAN—I AM PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE A few choice loans of $3,000 and upwards at current rates; $1,000 for one year. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—$150 FOR 6 MONTHS, SECURED ON A lot worth $1,200. Address K 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,200 ON $8,000 WORTH OF PROPERty at Austin; also, $8,000 on acre property worth $30,000; $4,000 on 100 feet Hyde Park; want to build; parties having from $1,000 to $10,000 can have it placed without delay. F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., Basement.

WANTED—$800 FOR ONE YEAR ON NO. 1 REAL estate security; will pay 10 per cent interest and 10 per cent commission. Address K 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000 OR $15,000 CAPITAL IN A LONG-established manufacturing business, well located, for the purpose of enlarging the business. Address Lock Box 324, Peoria, Ill.

$13.000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPERTY for 5 years, in sums to suit; 10 per cent and 3 per cent commission. A. S. PALMER, Jr., Rooms 13 and 14, 94 Washington-st.

$40.000 TO LOAN, FROM $10,000 UPWARD, on approved collaterals. Purchase-money mortgages and commercial paper bought. W. M. WILLNER, 125 LaSalle-st.

$50.000 LOANS NEGOTIATED ON CITY real estate, farms, bonds, and other securities for old and new friends. JOHN B. TAYLOR, 83 Clark-st.

$50.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $5,000, on long or short time. Secured notes wanted. H. LOWY, southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE—IN every city and town to sell the newest and best selling articles out. Eight articles sent free on receipt of $1. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ARE making $40 a week, and some $18 a day, with our goods; any one that can raise a little cash can have a good chance till spring; send 25 cents for 50-cent samples, or call from 9 to 12, on MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

AGENTS WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND steady employment by applying at KELLY & HOWISON, 206 South Clark-st. References required.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN QUINN, A native of Leaienbridge, County Carlow, Ireland; wrote last June from Johanesburg, Washington County, Ill., to his father at Ridge, Westchester County, N. Y. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his father, JOHN QUINN, 271 Henry-st., Chicago, Ill.

INFORMATION WANTED—I WILL BE VERY thankful to anybody who might give me information about where my husband, Mr. Peter Peterson is. He is a Swede, and left me a short time after the great fire in Chicago. BETSY PETERSON, 56 Hinsdale-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 19, as drug clerk. Has had between one and two years' Canadian experience, and seven years' college schooling. Will call upon any druggist wishing to see him regarding fitness, salary, etc. Address D T W, 781 Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST, GERman, as prescription clerk. The best city reference given. Address G 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN OF MIDDLE-AGE is open to an engagement either as grocery clerk, watchman, or porter; the best of references. Address C, 175 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS A good bookkeeper; understands carpenters' and painters' work, etc; no objection to country. Address F 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PERSON OF BUSINESS experience, who is a good bookkeeper, has a few hours daily unemployed for which he would be glad to find occupation. Address X 28, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS METAL patternmaker wishes steady employment. Address, stating wages, R 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUSTOM CUTTER IN a good establishment in the country; can give good reference as to ability. Address X 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG PRINTER of 8 years' experience, in a book, news, and job office, steady situation. Will work for $10 a week and board. Address CHARLES LONG, Nos. 80 and 82 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CONFECTIONER and pastry cook. Address K 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 PAPER RULER, who is always on hand, not afraid of work, is not intemperate, has had large practice, both in job and manufactured work; will do job with best in the city; want good wages, and will warrant satisfaction; willing to be taken on trial; references given. Address G, 113 South Jefferson-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS butler or coachman, who perfectly understands his business in both respects; has lived with most respectable families in Ireland. Please address L K, 449 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN—A first-class man wanting a first-class place as coachman, city or country; in last place 5 years, with R. F. HOLLISTER. Address RUSSELL, 149 Bushnell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; good references given. Address X 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS hostler or coachman, or both; good references from Europe. Apply at 10 Peck court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent coachman; has had long experience in the old country and here; best city reference. Address W 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM AND COACHman, by a respectable married man, aged 32; wife is a first-class dressmaker, first-class references from last employer; willing to be generally useful. Address D 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLored man as coachman; understands his business; good recommendations. Address R 95, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; English, to take charge of farm; understand all its branches, or would live in cottage and work on the farm. Address W O, No. 44 Thirteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN IN store or hotel; can give good references. Apply for 3 days to No. 18 South Peoria-st. A B.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN; is a good gardener, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 6 Lcaky-st., near Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, as porter, or to deliver goods for some wholesale establishment; a fair writer, and correct at figures. Address Z 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has superintended the erection of machinery, something to do; willing to be useful. Address U 30, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook and laundress in small private family, or to do general housework. Can be seen at 546 South Union-st. Please call for 2 days. No boarding-house keepers need apply.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, TO DO general housework in small private families. Apply at 395 Fourth-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL. GOOD washer and ironer, and cooking. No. 122 Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for small family or second work. Apply at 113 Sigel-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or dining-room work. Call for two days at 123 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS pastry cook, city or country. Call at 156 Third-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, permanently, as seamstress in a private family. Understands cutting and fitting. Address M M, or call at 10 Sheffield-av., North Division.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson as forewoman in a dressmaking establishment, in or out of the city. Address Mrs. S. J. HATCH, P. O. Box 20, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as laundress in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Please address C 52, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY A healthy married woman who has just lost her child. Address Mrs. SUSAN GROFF, Young America, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED woman as nurse or second girl in a first-class gentleman's family. Good seamstress. Address K 73, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A refined, intelligent, and amiable widow, aged 30; wishes a home with a widower or bachelor; first-class references given. Address L 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN an American family. Widower or bachelor preferred. Apply 989 South State-st. Willing to work.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady, recently from Canada, as housekeeper in a quiet family; no objection to the country. References given and required. Address S 88, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SOPRANO SINGER IN church; references given if required. Address Mrs. GEORGE G. NEWBURY, 945 State-st., near Twentieth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED young lady as cashier, correspondent, or copyist; best of references given. Address C 78, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

BROWN MARE, MEDIUM SIZE, 4 YEARS OLD, scar on right hind leg, came to the Fifth-av. Stables, corner of Taylor-st., about 10 o'clock, Sept. 1, at night. Prove property, pay charges, and take her. GEORGE EAGER & BRO.

FOUND—ON THE 2D INST., A CHESTNUT MARE 15 hands high. The owner can have the same by paying expenses, at 168 Carroll-st.

LOST—BETWEEN MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DEpot and Union Park, small, black satchel marked E. T. Drake. The finder will be very liberally rewarded by leaving it at 194 Park-av.

LEFT HIS HOME AT ELGIN, ILL., SEPT. 2, Walter Thompson, 10 years old, light complexion, with small scar on left temple shape of letter V, dressed in light gray suit, gray felt hat, and laced shoes. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his parents. M. H. THOMPSON, Elgin, Ill. Information may be sent to Elmer Washburn, Superintendent Police, Chicago.

LOST—BETWEEN 6 AND 7 O'CLOCK SATURDAY evening (on the West Side), two packages of lime tickets marked "E. Gay & Co." A liberal reward will be paid to any person leaving them at 717 Washington-av., or 488 Fulton-st., or office North Pier.

LOST—BETWEEN MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DEPOT and Union Park, small black satchel marked E. T. Drake. The finder will be very liberally rewarded by leaving it at 194 Park-av.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, EITHER ON South Clark-st., near bridge, or on Chicago-av. car going north, a small box containing several pieces of jewelry. Finder will receive reward by leaving at 67 Huron-st., North Side.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, AUG. 31, ON WEST SIDE, between Hoyne and Halsted-sts., black and white bull terrier dog, ears not cut, mark on back resembling saddle; answers to the name of Stout. Any person giving information leading to his recovery will be liberally rewarded. Address C. L. DUNNING, care Markley, Alling & Co., 49 Lake-st.

LOST—ON THE 1ST INST., A BLACK LEATHER pocketbook containing a small amount of money and two foreign letters, unopened. The finder may keep the money, and will be rewarded by returning the letters to care of TYNG & CO., 61 South Canal-st.

LOST—FROM 1198 PRAIRIE-AV., ON SATURDAY last, brown and yellow canary bird; fine singer. Reward will be paid for return.

LOST—ON THE MORNING OF SEPT. 1, IN BUILDing of the Haven School, a black pocketbook, containing a $20 bill and several other things. The finder will be liberally rewarded if left with the Principal of Haven School, at the building. MRS. A. G. GOMER, 510 Michigan-av.

LOST—A WHITE POODLE, ON MADISON-ST., between LaSalle and Clark-sts.; answers to the name of Tiney; $5 reward at 144 North Clark-st.

TAKEN UP—AT CLYDE, SEPT. 2, ON OGDEN-AV., one bay mare, branded with W on the right shoulder. C. W. RACE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted, posting, etc., promptly attended to by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

LEFFINGWELL'S GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR, will save from 20 to 40 per cent of the gas; no charge for trying it. CHAS. W. POTTER, Agent, 173 Madison-st., Room 2.

MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND FAMIlies in want of help will do well to call at or send their orders to the Mutual Benefit Employment Bureau, 184 East Madison-st., Room C.

SURE CURE OF TAPEWORM. 467 WEST LAKE-st. No cure, no pay.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name of Gannon Bros., is dissolved by mutual consent. T. J. GANNON, Chicago, Aug. 30, 1873. E. J. GANNON.

WANTED—TO LET A JOB OF LATHING, ON Clark-st., next the Pacific Hotel. Call in the morning. D. KEATING.

WE WANT MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY CITY and town to introduce our new goods, that sell at sight; agents are making from $5 to $20 a day; save time and money by buying of the manufacturers. DOOLITTLE MANUFACTURING CO., Room 5, 99 East Madison-st.

$2.000 TO $4,000—A PARTY WOULD LIKE TO invest above amount in some legitimate business, or loan the money where he can have a salary. Address G 110, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

FAIRS.

Opening Ceremonies at the Cincinnati Exposition.

County Fairs in Progress—Announcements.

CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 3.—The fourth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition was opened to-night in the presence of a large audience. The doors were opened at 7. Ten minutes before 8 a procession, consisting of ex-Secretary Cox, who was to deliver the address, Mayor Johnston, the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, President Blymyer, of the Exposition, and the Commissioners of the Exposition, accompanied by the members of the press, and headed by Currier's Band, formed and paraded through the various departments. At Fine Art Hall they were received by George Sharples, Chairman of the Fine Art Committee, who formally welcomed them to this department, alluding briefly and appropriately to the distinguished features of this part of the exhibition. The procession passed hurriedly along one or two aisles of each department, and at last took their place on the stand, which had been erected at the west end of the main hall. Here the formal exercises of the opening occurred. The orchestra took its position in the pagoda erected in the centre of Domestic Hall and performed the "Exhibition March," prepared by Prof. Andres for the occasion.

President Blymyer asked for silence before the speaking commenced, but with little effect, for the sounds of hammers, and the noise of workmen from various parts of the house could be heard at all times, preventing the large number of persons who collected about the stand from satisfactorily hearing. The galleries were in the vicinity crowded to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen, and the halls in the vicinity were densely packed. The Hon. Samuel F. Covington, President of the Chamber of Commerce, in a few well-chosen words pertaining to the character of the distinguished gentleman he was about to present, introduced ex-Secretary Jacob D. Cox.

Gov. Cox commenced by recalling the history of the Exposition in its growth from a mere local to a national enterprise, drawing exhibitors not only from all parts of the United States, but to a considerable extent from Europe. He then proceeded to speak of the advantages to be derived from visiting it, and suggested the methods of making the most of such visits. He classified visitors into grave men who meant to gain serious improvement, persons who wished to improve their general culture, and persons who come for amusement or curiosity. All these classes were actuated by laudable motives, but to obtain the greatest profit from them the several departments must be patiently and seriously studied. The grandest exhibition here was of the two great social forces so mutually inter-dependent that it was an absolute impossibility for one to exist apart from the other. We should impress ourselves with the debt which civilization owes to these two great forces, and endeavor so realize more strongly the dignity and power of skilled labor.

The address occupied about ten minutes in delivery.

After the applause which followed Gov. Cox's address had subsided, W. H. Blymyer, President of the Exposition, made the formal opening announcement. He said: "In behalf of the Commission I now announce the opening of the fourth Cincinnati Exposition. While presenting it, filled with the rich products of industry, arts, and science, it is fit thus to say thanks to the exhibitors for their valuable contributions, and to bespeak for them appropriate and generous recognition. In the progress of this Exposition it will be the aim of the management, through intelligent and impartial judgment, to maintain the high character of its awards. It will extend to both exhibitors and visitors considerate and liberal attention, as it does now a most cordial welcome.

The exercises having finished, the crowds which had gathered about the stand dispersed to all parts of the halls, which are mainly in good shape to invite visitors in general.

No former exhibition has been so nearly complete at the hour of opening. Horticultural and Fine Art Halls are finished. Nearly all the machinery in Power Hall is in place, and considerable running to-night. The Domestic or Main Hall and galleries are yet incomplete, though much has been done there to-day. In nearly all of the remaining halls there is some work to be done by exhibitors.

SOUTH HAVEN PEACH AND GRAPE FESTIVAL.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 3.—The Peach and Grape Festival at South Haven promises to exceed in magnitude the expectations of its friends. Notwithstanding the severe rain, collections of fruit are arriving from all sections of the lake-shore, from Shelby, Oceana County, to Benton Harbor, Berrien County. Leading pomologists are present from Indiana and Illinois. Among the large exhibitors are N. P. Husted, of Lowell, George W. Toles, of Benton Harbor; C. Engle, of Paw Paw; S. O. Knapp, of Jackson, and P. C. Davis, of Kalamazoo,—who exhibit very choice varieties. The exhibition of grapes, pears, peaches and apples is fine. The fair will be continued through Thursday and Friday. Half fare from Kalamazoo over the South Haven & Kalamazoo Railroad, and the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad. The exhibition of fruit, which will be one of the finest ever made in the State at a local fair, will be in order on Thursday and Friday.

LEE COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 3.—About 4,000 people attended the fair here to-day. The weather was fine, track in good condition, and all the races very close and interesting. The pacing race was won by Hoosier Tom. Best time, 2:37. In the running race, mile heats, best two in three, the favorite, Sewanee, was badly beaten by Jenks seven seconds. Pools sold as high as 10 to 1, Sewanee being first choice against the field. The smart ones were badly beaten. The trot between horses that had never beaten 2:50 was won in three straight heats by Shawhan. Best time, 2:37; Russell second. In the free-for-all trot to come off to-morrow, Red Cloud is the favorite at large odds against the field. In the running race, half-mile heats, free for all, there are nine entries. An exciting contest is expected.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 3.—A committee from the State Board of Agriculture are here to-day inspecting the work of the Peoria State Fair Association, and passing on the improvements and arrangements that have been made for the fair. Without exception the Board are more than satisfied with what has been done, and think the chances are favorable for a better fair than has ever been held in the State.

EDGAR COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Ill., Sept. 3.—The Edgar County Fair opened this morning under the most favorable auspices. There have been 1,173 entries, greatly exceeding that of former fairs. The show of stock is very large, and all of fine blood. It is intimated that from 7,000 to 10,000 will be in attendance to-morrow, and the fair a brilliant success.

TAZEWELL COUNTY, ILL.

PEKIN, Ill., Sept. 3.—The fourth annual fair of the Pekin Agricultural Society, which meets here on the 9th inst., will be one of the best in the State. The grounds are in splendid order, while the track cannot be excelled. Premiums are liberal, and everything bids fair to realize the highest expectations of the farmers, artisans, and mechanics of our county, who have labored so faithfully for the success of the exposition.

ELGIN AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

ELGIN, Sept. 3.—The Elgin Agricultural Fair opens to-day, and will continue until Saturday. It promises to be successful.

POLK COUNTY IOWA.

DES MOINES, Sept. 2.—The Polk County Fair is in progress, and the exhibition of short-horns and swine cannot be excelled in the State.

The La Cygne Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Information from La Cygn, Kan., is to the effect that the circumstances indicate that Keller, who was recently lynched in that vicinity, for murdering his wife, and Mrs. Boyd and her children, and then burning them and his house, had assistance in the horrible affair. Detectives are now working up the case.

Accidental Shooting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 3.—A special to the *State Register* states that yesterday afternoon, while hunting in Greene County, Conrad Obedam, son of the Hon. Edward Obedam, of Middleton Hall, Carmarthen, Wales, was accidentally shot in the right side, inflicting a wound that caused death at 5 o'clock this morning. Deceased was 25 years of age, of fine education, and leaves a wife and two children at Carmarthen. He has a brother at Kertville, Nova Scotia, to whom, as well as to his father, cable messages have been sent. The accident was caused by the dropping of the gun of the person with him through a hole in the bottom of the buggy, the hammer striking and causing the sad occurrence. The body has been embalmed and awaits the order of his relatives.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Dead-Body Traffic—The Coming Centennial—An Appeal for Aid.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Deputy-Coroner Sees appeared before Judge Peirce, at Quarter-Session Court this forenoon on a writ of habeas corpus, to answer for the late traffic in dead bodies. As District-Attorney Mann did not appear in court at the appointed time, an officer was dispatched for him. After some discussion, the case was continued for further hearing.

The Public Building Commissioners have at last decided that the superstructure of the public building on Broad and Market streets shall be built of white, and the interior and court-yard of blue, marble. Estimated cost, $3,150,000. Mayor Stokly has pushed matters very quickly. The probability is that they will not be completed in time for the Exposition.

Treasurer Frederick Fraley complains that Chicago thus far exhibits no interest in the success of the coming Centennial, and a prominent Commissioner assures me that not a single dollar has yet come from that quarter. A Western sub-committee has lately been appointed: Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, Benjamin F. Allen, of Iowa; and Messrs. Biddle, Filler, and Sellers, Pennsylvania. The Bureau confess to a laudable desire to see Chicago assume her proper place in the great National undertaking, and wonder why she does not come to the front. Pennsylvania subscriptions and otherwise will have made up, three months hence, upwards of $5,000,000, independent of the State appropriation. It is in contemplation to reduce the fare and freights by one-half, and issue admission tickets on all railroads in the United States during the Exhibition.

A letter arrived to-day from Mr. Cook, of the European excursion celebrity, announcing his intention of organizing a large excursion to run to the Continent, and asking terms. Letters are daily arriving from European capitalists and others desiring information and promising support.

NEW YORK.

Rodman and Sprague, the Brooklyn Defaulters, Obtain Bail—Building Contractors Held for Trial on a Charge of Criminal Carelessness—Large Diamond Seizure.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Mr. Mason, yesterday, at the inquest relative to the death of the eight persons by the fall of a building in West Eleventh street, said that it would not have cost more than five dollars to brace the walls and prevent the disaster.

The Coroner's Jury rendered the following verdict: We find that John Foster and others came to their deaths from injuries received by the falling of the walls of building No. 321 West Eleventh street, on the 2d day of August 1873, caused by gross negligence of the contractors, John W. Crawford, Jesse Newman and Michael P. Fortiner, in not properly bracing the westerly wall when removing timbers from said building during its construction. We would recommend that the Building Inspectors of the department of buildings should be increased so that one could be assigned to each ward in the city. The bail of Crawford and Newman was fixed at $5,000, and of Pfortner at $2,000, which was furnished, and they were liberated.

Gen. Grenados, former President of Guatemala, is on his way to Washington, charged with an important mission.

It is reported that the counterfeit New York City and County bonds have been discovered.

It is now stated that counterfeit New York Central and Buffalo, New York & Erie bonds have been in circulation since July 1.

Sir John Grant, Governor of Jamaica, arrived here to-day.

A complete reorganization of the Custom-Service of this city is contemplated at an early day.

The bondsmen of City Treasurer Sprague, of Brooklyn, and of Bodman, gave their notes to-day, payable Jan. 1, for a sufficient amount to secure the city from loss.

To-night eight large diamonds, said to be worth $40,000, were seized from Messrs. Maurice & Joseph, passengers from England by the steamer Adriatic, on the ground of smuggling them into the country and offering them for sale to a jeweler. They also tendered them to a Custom House officer, not knowing his position. They state that they intended them for their own wear.

DETROIT.

Obituary—Meeting of the International Cigar-Makers' Union.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 3.—Louis Black, a well-known German merchant of this city, died to-day in Berlin, where he was on a short European trip.

This was the third day of the session of the International Cigar-Makers' Union, and the morning session was devoted to a discussion of the question of establishing district and State unions, in addition to the local ones, and it was finally lost by a tie vote. The Convention also struck from its Constitution the clause which forbids union men from working in non-union offices. No afternoon session was held, but this evening a public meeting was held, and was addressed by Richard Trevelick and Mr. Junio, of Syracuse.

Territorial Items.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 3.—In Peache, Nevada, this morning, Policeman McKee killed a rough named Garry in self-defense.

The storm yesterday extended generally over the Territory. The lightning was very severe. Several persons were injured. The fall of rain and hail are unparalleled.

A man named J. J. McLernan was shot and instantly killed last night at Tie Liding, near Laramie, by a man named J. W. Force, in a quarrel about voting. Force acted entirely on the defensive.

Mysterious Death.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 3.—A telegram received here dated Elko, Nev., announces the death of James H. McCall, Esq., of this city. The affair is shrouded in mystery, and the city is full of conjectures. Mr. McCall was one of our wealthiest and most highly-respected citizens. He was President of the First National Bank of this city, and largely identified with public interests. His remains will arrive about Friday next, and not until then will we learn the sad facts connected with this mysterious affair.

The Crops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Sept. 3.—Corn in this part of the State is not over a third of a crop. Some early planted is good, but the late corn is mostly ruined. Potatoes ditto.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 3.—The protracted drought in this State has been serious damage to the corn crop. From extensive inquiry it is safe to say that the crop of Missouri, Northern Kansas, and Southern Nebraska is cut short one-half. A gale passed over this city to-night, which did considerable damage.

PEKIN, Ill., Sept. 3.—We had a nice rain to-day, but too late for the corn, which is badly injured, and, take the country over, will not produce more than half a crop. The drought will prevent the sowing of small grain almost entirely.

An Alleged Child-Murderer Acquitted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALION, O., Sept. 3.—The case of the State of Ohio vs. Margaret Staley, charged with murdering her infant child, the body of which was found in a privy vault, was to-day dismissed, by request of the prosecution, there not being sufficient evidence to convict her of the crime with which she stood charged.

McDonough County (Ill.) Patrons.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MACOMB, Ill., Sept. 3.—McDonough and adjoining counties Central Association of the Patrons of Husbandry met in this city yesterday, and continued in session to-day. It was not of a political nature, and the proceedings are thus far secret.

Obituary.

MADISON, Ind., Sept. 3.—J. B. Hartley died of flux, in this city, last night. He was a celebrated horse-trainer and veterinary surgeon in New Orleans and Mobile, and was known all over the South. For the last few years he has been keeping a livery stable in this city.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 3.—Hon. D. Ringo, the first Chief Justice of the State, and for twelve years United States Judge of the Eastern District of Arkansas, died this morning, aged 75 years.

MADISON.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars—Reunion of the Thirty-third Regiment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 3.—The Wisconsin Grand Lodge of Good Templars has occupied most of the time to-day in the election of officers. T. D. Kannous was elected Grand Worthy Chief Templar without opposition; J. A. Johnson, Grand Worthy Counsellor; Mrs. W. R. Taylor, Grand Worthy Vice Templar; B. Parker, Grand Worthy Secretary; Mrs. Parker, Grand Treasurer. Mrs. W. R. Taylor, Mrs. H. H. Giles and J. H. Foster were elected representatives to the International Grand Lodge. A temperance alliance to aid in prosecuting violations of the liquor law, and organize cold water Templars, and a vigorous support of the Wisconsin Good Templar newspapers were recommended by a committee, whose report the Grand Lodge adopted. It was also voted to take special measures to prevent unfriendly legislation next winter. Madison was selected as the next place of meeting.

The Thirty-third Regiment, recruited mainly from Grant, Lafayette, Rock, and Kenosha Counties, which did gallant service in the campaigns in the Southwest, had a reunion here today. Not as many were present as was anticipated, but those here, including all the field officers but one, and several line officers and men, enjoyed themselves. Col. H. H. Virgin, of Grant, was chosen President of the Association, and the ranking company officers Vice-Presidents. Capt. N. Smith, of the Prairie Du Chien Union, Recording Secretary; Lieut. H. L. Farr, of this city, Corresponding Secretary; Maj. George R. Frank, of Kenosha, Treasurer. It was decided to hold the next reunion at Janesville on the first Wednesday in October, 1874. A letter was read from Gen. W. T. Sherman, under whom the regiment served, in response to an invitation to be present, in which he regrets it is out of his power, and closes: "I wish you every possible success, and that years will treat the Thirty-third with all the honors due their heroic virtues." A letter was also read from Lieut. H. S. Pickard, of Chicago, recalling many interesting reminiscences of regimental history. Marching under the old war-worn regimental flags, the men and their friends marched to Lake Monona and crossed to Winnequah, where an elegant collation was spread and enjoyed, with toasts, speeches, songs, &c.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.90	68	79	S., fresh.	.13	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	29.82	74	81	S., gentle.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.77	75	86	S. W., fresh.	....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.74	78	82	S. W., fresh.	.25	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.70	74	90	S. W., fresh.	....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.69	74	90	S. W., fresh.	....	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 80.
Minimum thermometer, 67.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Buffalo	29.83	63	S., gentle.	.24	Light rain.
Cairo	29.89	79	S., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.01	57	W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Chicago	29.69	74	S. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.89	75	S., fresh.	.01	Fair.
Cleveland	29.76	69	S. E., fresh.	.10	Light rain.
Davenport	29.76	72	N. W., brisk.	.....	Light rain.
Denver	30.06	68	Calm.	.....	Fair.
Detroit	29.76	67	S., gentle.	.17	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.46	62	Calm.	.01	Threaten'g.
Escanaba	29.60	66	N., fresh.	.14	Light rain.
Fort Garry	29.47	56	N. W., brisk.	.....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.73	66	N. E., brisk.	.25	Light rain.
Milwaukee	29.66	73	S., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Omaha	29.63	70	Calm.	1.03	Foggy.
Pembina	29.57	59	N. W., brisk.	.....	Fair.
St. Paul	29.46	71	Calm.	.....	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.76	70	S., fresh.	.52	Threaten'g.
Yankton	29.65	72	N. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—For New England, on Thursday, wind backing to the southwest and southeast, and increasing cloudiness, are probable, with rain during the afternoon or evening. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, fresh and brisk southeast and southwest winds, cloudy weather, and rain. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, gentle and fresh southeast and southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas. From Tennessee and Missouri, northeastward over Ohio and Lower Michigan, cloudy weather, rain, and fresh to brisk winds, gradually veering to southerly and westerly. The low barometer over the Northwest will move eastward, producing brisk winds over the Lake region, and followed by clearing weather in the former district.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 3.—A heavy rain fell here this morning, the first we have had for just one month. It will prove a great blessing to the farmers in "Egypt," as much of the crop was nearly ruined.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
To the Press of Chicago:

A very severe gale, accompanied by hail and lightning, has been raging in Iowa since an early hour this afternoon. At 10:30 p. m. it was just over Dubuque and Quincy, and at midnight is not over fifty miles distant, and rapidly passing eastward. For several hours our wires were interrupted.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Sept. 3, 1873:

	Above low water.		Change.	
			Rise.	Fall.
Cairo	8 ft.	11 in.		1 in.
Cincinnati	11 ft.	4 in.		11 in.
Davenport	2 ft.	2 in.		
Keokuk	1 ft.	7 in.		
Leavenworth	3 ft.	2 in.		6 in.
Louisville	5 ft.	7 in.	1 in.	
Memphis	6 ft.	1 in.		1 in.
Nashville	2 ft.	.. in.		8 in.
*New Orleans	13 ft.	2 in.	3 in.	
Omaha	5 ft.	2 in.		2 in.
Shreveport	7 ft.	3 in.		4 in.
St. Louis	8 ft.	2 in.		1 in.
Vicksburg	8 ft.	5 in.		4 in.

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

New Stock-Yards at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 3.—The new Union Stock-Yards of this city went into operation today. They are complete in every respect, being immediately connected with nearly all the railroads concentrating here, and having superior facilities for loading, unloading, feeding, watering, resting, weighing, and shipping. They will accommodate 50,000 head of live stock of all kinds, and have cost, including real estate, $500,000. The Brighton and Great Western Yards, long familiar to stock men, are now closed.

The Nail Interest.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3.—At a meeting of the Western Nail Association to-day, a four and three-eighths card was adopted. The Association unanimously resolved to make the agency price of nails in Chicago $4.62½, with an eighth off to the trade, while the price in Cincinnati was fixed at $4.35 net; at Indianapolis, $4.50, and at Kansas City, $4.75 net.

The meeting adjourned until Sept. 17.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—Steamships Trinicral, California, Egypt, Oceanic, and Hammonia, from New York, and Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Arrived — Steamships Holland and Java, from Liverpool, and Frisia, from Hamburg.

Absconded with $500.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 3.—S. A. Lindsay, night telegraph operator and ticket agent at the Burlington crossing of the Fort Wayne Road, absconded this morning at 4 o'clock, taking with him about $500 of the Company's money.

Shooting Affray at Fair Play, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 3.—A man named James Jamieson was shot through the body last night at Fair Play, about six miles from here, in Wisconsin, by a man named Haberson. An old grudge, broken out anew, was the cause of the shooting. The wounded man is not expected to live.

A Revenue Officer in Limbo.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—A telegram arrived from Baltimore this afternoon states that John Milner, Deputy Collector of the Revenue District of Maryland, was to-day convicted of embezzling Government bonds, fined $248 and costs, and imprisoned six months in the Baltimore City Jail.

THE IOWA ROBBERS.

They Evade the Lafayette County (Mo.) Vigilance Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—The *Democrat's* special from Sedalia says: The Lafayette County Vigilance Committee, who have been in pursuit of the Iowa railroad train robbers, returned here Friday and disbanded. They traced the robbers to Johnson City, St. Clair County, and surrounded the house where they supposed they were hiding, but the birds had flown. The band consisted of the three Youngers and the James brothers. McCoy was not with them.

The reported fight between the robbers and vigilants a day or two since and wounding of one of the Youngers, is a canard. It is believed that the robbers have started for Texas, but this rumor is doubted, and it is affirmed that they will be again heard from within forty-eight hours.

OSHKOSH.

Meeting of the Northern Wisconsin Press Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 3.—The fourth annual meeting of the Northern Wisconsin Press Association will be held here on Wednesday, Oct. 1. The annual address will be delivered by Alexander C. Botkin, of the Chicago *Times*.

The Executive Committee of the Northern Fair Association held a meeting to-day and appointed a committee to secure an address from some member of the Patrons of Husbandry at the fair to be held the first week in October.

ST. LOUIS.

Suit Brought—Chief of Police McDonough.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Suit was entered in the Court of Criminal Correction to-day by Mrs. Carnivan and her servant girl, Dora Wallenweber, against Chief of Police McDonough, for illegal arrest and imprisonment without bail.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

As about 11 o'clock last night a lady, just arrived from Battle Creek, Mich., named Mrs. Fisher, called at the Armory Station, and asked for directions to find her husband, who, she learned, had been shot. In proof of her statement she produced the following telegram, which had been handed to her by the parties to whom it was addressed:

CHICAGO, 3d September, 1873.

Geo. F. Smith & Co.:

Frank Fisher was shot here last night. See his wife at Beauregard; if not there, find her out. You will find money at the Post-Office.

F. FISHER,
W. ELMORE.

Mrs. Fisher accounted for the two names by stating that the latter was a nickname her husband went under. Strange to say, nobody knows anything about the shooting here. The lady, who is very sick, was taken to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where she will be glad to hear any news of her husband.

BRUTAL PARENTS.

Yesterday afternoon, at the instance of the Humane Society, Michael and Mary Hattman were arrested for brutally beating their son, a boy 7 years of age. Officer Hamilton, of the Humane Society, took him to his own house, where he was found to be a mass of bruises from head to foot.

Personal.

Mr. Arbuckle and several members of the band will accompany Mr. Gilmore to New York.

S. H. Wales has been elected President of the New York Park Commission; salary, $10,000.

Harper's Weekly is defending Colfax and Butler, and a ribald critic calls it "The Journal of Calcimining."

There are something like a dozen aspirants for the Congressional seat now occupied by Poland, the Vermont whitewasher. They expect to give him a good brush.

Speaker Blaine's son, Walker, and President Grant's two oldest sons, are on a pedestrian trip over the Alleghanies to Washington, this State, Mr. Blaine's old home.

William H. Perrigo, of Prairie du Chien, has accepted the position of Grain Inspector for the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and will take up his residence in Milwaukee.

The Rev. Titus Coan, the venerable Sandwich Island missionary, whose wife died last fall, is soon to marry Miss Lydia Bingham, of the Girls' Boarding School, at Honolulu.

The Countess Von Mallinckrot, banished from Prussia under the recent decree concerning the Jesuits and other religious societies, has purchased five acres of land near Wilkesbarre, Pa., and will establish thereon an Augustinian convent and school.

John B. Omohundro (Texas Jack), of scout notoriety, was yesterday joined in the bonds of matrimony by the Rev. Father Stewart, to Mlle. Morlacchi, the celebrated danseuse. The happy pair subsequently held a reception at the Osburn House, and in the evening took the cars for Buffalo, where Madame Omohundro plays an engagement this week.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union, Sept. 1.*

Gen. Hinks has the duties of the Treasurer of the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home, added to those of Deputy-Governor, and assumed their discharge Sept. 1, vice Herrick, discharged. George W. Barber has been installed Chaplain, vice Ludwig, who is transferred to the Home in Maine. William H. Lough, of Dayton, O., is Secretary of the Milwaukee institution since Herrick's discharge. The inmates at present number over 500.

Information is received from a competent source to the effect that the Senate will, immediately on meeting in December, relieve Senator Carpenter from its Presidency pro tempore, and probably elect in his place Senator Ferry, of Michigan, who was his strongest competitor last spring. The reasons for Mr. Carpenter's retirement are of a most obvious and generally-understood character.—*Washington Correspondent Boston Advertiser.*

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 3.—Capt. S. F. Dolloff, the Circuit Court Clerk of McLean County, lies very low, and in extreme suffering, from the outbreak of an old wound received in the army. A surgical operation performed upon his thigh, on Tuesday, to find the ball, was unsuccessful.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Secretary Belknap, Attorney-General Williams, and Commissioner Douglass have returned.

Grangers' Manufacturing Project.

DES MOINES, Sept. 3.—The Grangers of the Wapello District have decided to raise $100,000 for manufacturing purposes.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 958; shipments, 1,311. Good shipping in better request; ordinary lots slow and mostly at former figures. Through Texan steers, $2.15; through Texan cows, $1.50; good native cows, $2.55.

Hogs—More active; shipping grades somewhat higher; smooth fat bacon in best demand from packers at $3.65 to $3.75; extra shipping, $3.75 to $3.80.

The Removal of the Red River Raft.

A New Orleans paper gives an extended account of the work done in destroying the immense accumulation of drift-wood in the Red River, which has for years past checked all navigation there. The work is done under the supervision of Lieut. Woodruff, and the expenses defrayed by the National Government. Up to this time a channel sufficient for the purposes of navigation has been opened through four miles of a raft—that is, actual raft—but comprising a much larger distance of actual outline of river. The saving is in enabling vessels to avoid the dangerous route through Black Bayou. The whole obstruction originally comprised about seven miles of raft; there therefore remains about three or three and a half miles yet to be cleaned out. It is thought this will prove comparatively easy, although possibly requiring longer time on account of the greater bulk of the upper raft and the greater breadth of the river. Lieut. Woodruff estimates that his work will be accomplished by the first day of November next. At the last session of Congress a second appropriation of $80,000 was made, and it is believed this will prove ample to complete the work, but Congress may adopt the views of Major Howell, and make an additional appropriation for the destruction of all accumulations of drift-wood and trees growing near the river for several hundreds of miles beyond the present scene of operations. A new cotton region will be opened and utilized by the removal of the raft. The lands above it have hitherto been comparatively valueless. They will be reclaimed. Above and beyond the raft spreads out a royal country, whose power of production will soon be seen and felt in the cargoes of cotton it will send to New Orleans.

The Centipede Dangerous Even After Being Cut to Pieces.

From the Dallas (Texas) Herald, Aug. 29.

Yesterday, about noon, a gardener working in the yard of our townsman, Judge John J. Good, discovered a centipede about ten inches long, and, as he supposed, killed it; at least it was cut into some five or six pieces, and the pieces thrown out of the yard into the street. One of the pieces, however, was overlooked, and nearly an hour afterwards a little daughter of Judge Good, aged about a year and a half, was playing around the yard, and seeing the piece picked it up, when it immediately wrapped itself around the finger of the right hand. The hand and arm immediately began to swell. A physician was called in, and proper remedies applied, and it is hoped the danger is past; but up to 6 o'clock yesterday evening the arm was still swelling.

DEATH ON THE FRONTIER.

A Texan Murdered by Two Mexicans—The Latter Pursued and Killed—One Horse-Thief Shot and Two Hung.

Arkansas City (Aug. 27) Correspondence of the Leavenworth Times.

I just received an account of a cold-blooded murder committed in Sumner County Saturday evening, Aug. 17. Five Mexicans had just been in Wichita with cattle, and were on their road home, when they met a party of Texans on their way to Wichita with cattle. One of the Texans had given a revolver to one of the Mexicans to get repaired in Wichita and return to him; but the Mexican refused to give up the revolver when he met the owner. He (the owner) then took a soldier's overcoat out of the wagon belonging to one of the Mexicans, which he proposed to hold until the revolver was given up. The Mexicans passed on down the road towards Caldwell, being about 15 miles from that place. After going a short distance, two of the Mexicans (on the Shaw Kaska) mounted their ponies and went back to overtake the Texas party. After riding around the herd until they found the man with the coat, they shot and killed him instantly, and then rode away, but were so closely followed by two of the Texans that they dared not return to their wagons. That night the two Texans went into Caldwell, and were reinforced by three or four of the citizens, who started with them in the pursuit. That evening they overtook the wagon and the other three Mexicans near Small Roneck, and held them prisoners until the next day, and went on towards Fort Sill. They were overtaken that evening by the stage going to Fort Sill, when they told the driver to arrest the other two Mexicans at the next station if he saw them. When he arrived at the station on Skeleton Creek he found them, and undertook to make the arrest, but was wounded slightly in the hand in the attempt. He was soon reinforced, however, by the party in pursuit and a man at the station, and the struggle became general, during which one of the Mexicans was shot through the body, living but a few minutes after, and the other, while running to the creek, was shot and badly wounded, but was able to reach the water, into which he waded up to his neck, and upon being ordered to come out, which he refused to do, was shot there, the body brought to shore and buried with his companion in one grave.

From L. C. Palmer, who was appointed for the occasion Deputy Sheriff, and who was formerly United States Marshal, I learn the following particulars of the chase from Junction City to the Indian Territory, and the final capture and hanging of three negro horse-thieves, who passed through Arkansas City last Monday (18th) night: On Saturday night, Aug. 16, Mr. Maclame's stable, at Junction City, was entered and three horses and a saddle taken therefrom. Two of the horses were very large draft horses, weighing 3,300 pounds, and were used for hauling railroad iron cars; the other was a fancy horse, and was used by the ladies for riding. The men started in pursuit on the following morning, and found that the thieves had been seen with the horses, going south, and that they were negroes, one riding with a saddle, and the others bare-back. They could be traced without much trouble as soon as they were known to be negroes, and also on account of the size of two of the horses. Part of these men followed the negroes until their horses gave out, and then returned. On account of the value of the horses, the owners wanted every effort made to capture the thieves, and were referred to my informant as the right man for the work, from his past experience as United States Marshal, and as he was in the stock business himself at the present time. Mr. Palmer agreed to follow them, and started Tuesday night, the thieves having three nights the start of him. Mr. Palmer rode day and night, as far as possible, to the place where the thieves had last been seen, and there took the trail, following it through Marion Centre, Peabody, Towanda, and Augusta, to Arkansas City, where he arrived on Wednesday morning, only to find that the thieves had passed through the town during the night, and that they had entered several houses, your correspondent's among the number, and stolen food, and also a saddle each from a Mr. Newman and Mr. Chamberlain. Part of the ten men who left Junction City in pursuit had been here on Tuesday, and were following the thieves, but returned here with the report that they had lost the trail at Coburn's Crossing, on Grouse Creek. Mr. Palmer hired a fresh horse of Mr. Woolsey, of this place, and started for the point where the first party had lost the trail, which he again found crossing the bluffs on the east side of Grouse Creek, and which he was able to discover by the large hoof-prints of the draft horses. Mr. Palmer pushed on directly for Elgin, where he induced Joseph W. Vannoy, formerly Deputy United States Marshal, Dr. J. J. Miller, Charles Case, and Abraham Kilworth to join him. The party found the trail, where it crossed the river below Elgin, and followed it day and night. The thieves struck south, and stopped at the Kaw Agency, where they tried to trade the horses off for ponies, and obtain food, but, failing to make a trade, they returned to within five miles of Elgin and twenty miles on the road to Osage Mission, then turned again and went within twelve miles of Elgin again, then took the trail through the Osage to the Delaware Nation, where they were caught. They doubled on their trail to throw off any one that might be on their track, but they had an experienced hand after them that was not easily deceived. The thieves had just unsaddled and camped in the timber when Palmer came upon them. At the sight of the men they all ran in different directions, but were rode down and captured. The names of the thieves were John Smith, William Gordon, and Joe Miller, all negroes, an aged 21, 23, and 25 years. They were armed with dirk knives only; they did not ask for quarter, but acted sullenly. One said that a Mr. Cox, at Fort Gibson, had hired them to steal the horses and to him they had sold them. Mr. Palmer rode after Miller, who ran for the brush, and halted him. Miller ran in, and Palmer fired one shot, the ball cutting the vest on the shoulder. That not stopping him he fired again, taking a finger off of his left hand, when he stopped and was left for dead while the others were being hunted up. Smith ran in the brush where he could not be followed with horses, and laid down flat. The party surrounded him and ordered him to come out, which he did after threats from the men of shooting him as he lay. Palmer was then left to guard Smith while the others hunted Gordon, who was shot dead while trying to escape. When the went to see if Miller was dead yet, they were all very much surprised to find him gone. He was soon found in a corn-field belonging to a Delaware Indian, and when spoken to called out, "I'm dead!" The two men were handcuffed and put in charge of two guards, while their captors should sleep and rest. Mr. Palmer got up about midnight to see them, and, finding all safe, went back to bed again. While he was asleep some twenty men overpowered the guard, and took the thieves about 500 yards off and hung them.

Pyrrhic Dancing.

Writing from Greece, a lively correspondent gives an account of a country dance in the land of classic fable:

In the evening a gathering of the young men of the village was held in a large hall. The tallest and most graceful of the Palikars of the neighborhood were present. A shepherd's pipe, with the tone of a bagpipe, and a rude drum, furnished music, as at all fetes, and probably such as has echoed in these mountains ever since the oracle was established in the vale of the Pleistus. We heard only one tune during the evening. To its strains the young men performed the Pyrrhic dance of their fathers. The elders explain that it has been preserved by the Klephts, and in all ages has been practiced by their ancestors, for grace and skill. The dancers take hold of hands and follow the leader in a circle. The steps are forward and back, while continuing the rotary progress. The leader is the chief performer. He represents the advance and the retreat of individual combat, the assault and the defense, and the final struggle. He concludes by exuberant jubilation over victory. The music grows wilder and louder as the combat deepens, and culminates when the leader, dropping on his knees, almost prostrating himself on the ground, and then leaping high in the air, and exhibiting his gymnastic ability, yields his place to another. The interest of the dance depends on the spirit and skill of the leader. He may introduce a somersault and other unusual movements, and will elicit applause by especial agility and vigor. Women sometimes join in the dance as followers, never as leaders. At religious fetes in Hymettus and in Athens, as well as in the provinces, the young men delight in this amusement, and gray hairs and the weight of 60 years do not prevent participation in it. It is akin to the war-dance of the American Indians, an expression of masculine strength and grace, and has nothing of the social qualities of the dances of fashion. Other dances are, indeed, practiced, in which ladies join or practice by themselves; and the German and French dances are introduced in society at Athens.

BEAU HICKMAN DEAD.

The End of the Pennsylvania Avenue Fop—A Beau Brummell Whose Name Never Was Known—The Bar-Rooms' Loss.

From the New York Sun, Sept. 2.

For more than a quarter of a century, dating from about 1846, one of the most noticeable objects of interest in Washington was—in various phases of prosperity and adversity—a singular genius known as "Beau Hickman." During the whole of the period extending from the beginning of our troubles with Mexico to his death he was as well known, not only to residents but to visitors, as the Capitol itself; and it was his boast that he had been on terms of intimacy with every respectable member of Congress from Webster and Clay down to the time when respectability in Congress was the exception and not the rule.

Robert Singleton Hickman, as he was known, was born in Maryland about 1818. After a wild and dissipated career in all parts of the country, but mainly in the South, Hickman drifted to Washington, and there he developed a most extraordinary passion for dress, his chief ambition being to shine as the fop of the day. He became an adept in personal adornment, and being easy and graceful in manners, and possessing some means which he disbursed with liberality, he soon occupied the position of the American Beau Brummel, and assumed that worthy title with all due dignity. He hobnobbed with all the great men of his day who were given to sensual pleasure—and there were few up to twenty years ago who were not—and numbered among his regular and occasional companions in the debauch and at the gaming table some of the brightest ornaments of the Senate and the House.

But the time came when he could no longer shine but in borrowed plumage, and Beau became the walking advertisement of the fashionable tailors and the stool-pigeon of the gamblers. Little by little he went down in the scale, and, when old age began to creep upon him he was frequently dependent for the necessaries of life upon the maid-servant of the hotels and upon the charity of strangers whom he levied upon with a cool impudence that was always irresistible.

Beau Hickman is dead. A week ago the poor wreck, the victim of a wasted life, was stricken with paralysis. On Saturday he was removed to the hospital, and yesterday morning he breathed his last.

His real name was unknown, his family, supposed to have been one of the wealthiest in Maryland or Virginia, having sent to him a stipulated sum every year on condition that he should keep their secret. He never told anybody even the name of the place where he was born, and nobody ever knew where he lived in Washington until one night in Louisiana avenue a fire turned him into the street with his wardrobe in his arms. Frequently at the Washington bars, while tippling glasses with the politicians, he said it was a poor city that couldn't support him like a gentleman, and it was his intention to make Washington support him; and he did, even to the extent of levying 25 cents from each of the young bucks of the town, and larger sums from the larger animals. For the last few years of his life, having been afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, he made no use whatever of intoxicating liquors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Carlinville (Ill.) woman broke her leg while kicking her husband for kissing the milk-woman.

—A New Mexico wife desired to get her baby into heaven, so she just pinched its nose while it was nursing.

The Illinois Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children, located in Jacksonville, will re-open after the summer vacation, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

—An Omaha woman committed suicide the other day because her husband remonstrated in profane terms when he found a dead horsefly in a wheat-cake.

—A jealous Saratoga woman recently prevented her husband's attendance at a ball by carrying away every article of clothing he owned and hiding them in a barn three miles away.

—The reader who heard a very low and distant rumble in the west about 8 o'clock last night, producing an effect not unlike the beating of an immense gong, will find the explanation of the phenomenon in our Columbus dispatch. The Democratic candidate for Governor made a speech there last evening.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

—Not since the invention of Leonard's Sheet-Iron Cat, or the Bogardus Kicker, has there been one of so much interest as is now reported by the Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise*. Extensive works, it says, are to be erected in the city, similar to those of the Gas Company, which will obviate the necessity of pipes and cigars. Smoke will be manufactured, purified, cooled, properly scented, and conducted all over the city as gas now is. Flexible tubes, extending from fixtures of ornamental character, and tipped with amber, may now be used by the smoker. And they who walk the streets may wear a sack of smoke, filled from a retort, with one of these tubes in connection.

—Coffee is higher now than before the duty was taken off, owing to the lighter supply of the producing countries, particularly from the greatest—Brazil—and the fact that the trade has been so speculative in the last two or three years, two or three New York capitalists almost controlling the entire market.

—The Heidelberg University will not, in the future, permit ladies to attend the lectures under any circumstances whatever.

—The Sanitary Committee of Dantzic has telegraphed to Berlin praying that, on account of the cholera, the orders issued for the quartering of troops in that city be revoked.

—In French military circles the experience of the last war has established the conviction that revaccination ought to be made compulsory in the French army, as it is already in that of Germany.

—The amicable relations existing between Germany and Russia are evidenced by the sending of two German engineer officers to the Crimea, at the request of the Czar and Gen. von Totleben.

—The Depere *News* tells this: A young gentleman operator south of us on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, after repeated calls for a young lady operator in another office on the line, at last got a response, and then he telegraphed back to her, "I have been trying to get you for the last half hour." In a moment the following spicy reply came tripping back to him over the wires from the telegraph maiden: "That's nothing. There is a young man here that has been trying to do the same thing for the last two years, and he hasn't got me yet."

A Hippopotamus Family "Row."

According to the account given of a hippopotamus family jar by a writer in *Land and Water*, who recently witnessed a domestic infelicity of this nature in the Zoological Gardens at London, nothing more extraordinary than this in the way of a conjugal "row" could be imagined. The male and female hippopotami in the gardens are known respectively as Obesh and Dil. Their youthful offspring, now 8 months, and whose name is Guy Fawkes, was, until a few days ago, kept in the den with his mother. The family disturbance referred to above occurred when the time came for Guy Fawkes to be introduced to his father. The portcullis of old Dil's den having been raised, she and her offspring came out and marched towards Obesh, who was munching grass near by. As his wife approached him Obesh trumpeted several times and grinned. Guy Fawkes went up to his father and began to rub his nose against the parental snout. This sort of thing lasted for two or three seconds, and suddenly old Dil rushed at Obesh and the two gigantic beasts engaged for a few minutes in a savage fight, rearing upon their hind legs, clashing their tusks together, opening their portentous jaws, and biting at each other maliciously. Obesh was finally worsted, and was ignominiously driven into his pond, while the "old woman" with Guy Fawkes on her back stared at him, grunting, and apparently threatening him for three-quarters of an hour. At the expiration of that time, however, peace was declared, and the most affectionate family endearments known in the bright lexicon of hippopotami were exchanged between the now reconciled and contented trio. Obesh has, for a hippopotamus, a rather disagreeable reputation, and having been in the gardens for twenty-three years, he is, in a measure, to the other animals what Mr. William Dorrit was to his companions of the Marshalsea.

Paintings.

Two valuable paintings, by French masters, were recently purchased for the Corcoran Art-Gallery, in Washington, and are now on their way from Europe. They are "The death of Cæsar," by Gerome, and "The Count of Wurtemberg Weeping over the Body of His Son," by Ary Scheffer. The pictures cost $4,000 each.

A Ridiculous Mess.

A Keokuk (Ia.) lady, while engaged in the pursuit of her domestic duties, encountered a mouse in the flour barrel. Now, most ladies under similar circumstances would have uttered a few feminine shrieks, and then sought safety in the garret. But this one possesses more than the ordinary degree of female courage. She summoned the hired man, and told him to get the shot-gun, call the bull-dog, and station himself at a convenient distance. Then she climbed halfway up-stairs and commenced to punch the flour-barrel vigorously with a pole. Presently the mouse made its appearance and started across the floor. The bull-dog at once went in pursuit. The man fired and the dog dropped dead. The lady fainted and dropped down the stairs, and the hired man, thinking that she was killed, lit out, and has not been seen since. The mouse escaped.

DEATHS.

RUSSELL—On Sept. 3, at her home, South Wales, N. Y., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Wm. C. Russell, mother of Mrs. R. E. Storey, of this city.

RUSSELL—Sept. 3, 1873, Charlie S. Russell, son of G. and Maggie S. Russell, aged 3 years 3 months and days.

Funeral will be held at their residence, 214 Twenty-... st., Friday, at 10 a. m. Friends are invited.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

MARSHALL—Sept. 3, at 4 p. m., Della, daughter of W. A. and Elizabeth Marshall, age, 14 months.

Funeral takes place at 9 a. m., Sept. 5, from ... Ward-st.

GOULD—Sept. 3, at his residence, 1333 Indiana-av., Harry Gould, aged 61 years 7 months.

Funeral Friday at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

HAWKINS—On the 2d inst., Mary, wife of ... Hawkins.

Funeral will leave her late residence, ... Wright-st., Thursday, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, to the Church of the Holy Family, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

BARKER—At Andrew, Iowa, Sept. 2, 1873, of ..., Florence Barker, youngest daughter of Joseph N. and Frances M. Barker, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral from the residence of Joseph N. Barker, ...wood, Ill., on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 1:30 p. m. ... friends of the family are invited to attend.

HARDINGE—On Sept. 2, at his residence, High... Park, Ill., Lucius Hardinge, son of Mrs. Abby H. Hardinge, and nephew of C. R. Field.

Funeral services will be held at his residence at High... land Park on Thursday, Sept. 4, at 12:30 p. m. Friends from the city can take the train, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 9:20 a. m., Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Dry Goods, Clothing,
Hats & Caps, Furnishing Goods, &c.
AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 9½ a. m., at our salesrooms, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
OF THE
MOST STYLISH
PROPERTY
IN THE
VICINITY OF CHICAGO.

Combining proximity to the city by elegant drives and railway facilities, with gas, water, and the unequaled attractions of South Park and Boulevard improvements.

THIS PROPERTY,
Which will be sold without reserve
Thursday Afternoon, Sept. 4,
At 3 1-2 o'clock, on the ground,

Is located in the block bounded on the west by Fiftieth-st.; east on Drexel Boulevard, which is 200 feet wide and beautifully adorned; south on Fifty-first-st. Boulevard, which is 400 feet wide at the intersection and overlooking the Park; west on Cottage Grove-av., 100 feet in width.

The Lots on Drexel Boulevard range from 191 to 231 feet in depth; on Fifty-first Boulevard at entrance of the Park, 206 feet in depth; on Fiftieth-st., 200 feet; on Cottage Grove-av., 140 feet, with 20-foot alley.

This property is all under-drained and connected with the best sewer in Cook County, being 9½ feet deep, allowing cellars of more than ordinary depth—a point worthy of consideration in locating HOMES. Gas is already introduced in Hyde Park, and contracts let for water by the Holly system from the lake. It is also handsomely ornamented by a great variety of choice and well-advanced thrifty trees and shrubbery.

The Boulevards being owned by the South Park Commission, insures their constant and beautiful ornamentation, sprinkling and police government.

The Lots are now conspicuously numbered on the ground.

The terms are: One-sixth cash on day of sale; one-sixth cash in 30 days; balance in one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent, secured by trust deed on the property, or other arrangements with the owner, GEO. H. BOZET, Esq., 155 LaSalle-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO,
Auctioneers, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
Household Goods and General Merchandise,
On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 9½ o'clock, at 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER,
145 BLUE ISLAND-AV.,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A
FURNITURE DEALER
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Mattresses, Pillows, Comforters, etc., etc. Also a light Delivery Wagon. Said property must be sold to close business. Very good bargains attend this sale.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Grand Auction Sale
AT
SOUTH LYNNE
OF
100
RESIDENCE LOTS,
Tuesday Afternoon, Sept. 9,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK, ON THE GROUND.

These Lots are situated on Blue Island-av. and adjoining streets east, and are the most desirable of any property in South Lynne. This rapidly-improving suburb is the first station south of the city limits, on the C. & I. C., and the C., D. & V. Railroads, and is just SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF THE COURT HOUSE. The land is high and dry, the lowest portion thereof being 15 feet above the level of Chicago.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at time of sale. Title perfect. Furnished abstract furnished with each Lot.

A FREE TRAIN will leave the C., C. & I. C. R. R. Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 1:45 p. m., returning after the sale.

Refreshments free to all will be served under the magnificent Canvas Pavilion which will be used on this occasion.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
AT AUCTION.
SPECIAL SALE OF
Buggies and Harness,
Barouches, Shifting-Top Buggies, Open Buggies, 2-4 Road Wagons, Light Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.
Regular South Side Sale of
Household Furniture!
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF
RICH FURNITURE.

Elegant Marble-top Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets, ... Ex. Tables, Marble-top Tables, Mirrors, ... Elegant Sideboard, cost $450; Oil Paintings, ... nut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Stoves, ... second-hand; Parlor and Office Desks, ... cost $235; 10 Crates Crockery, ...

At 12 o'clock—Carriages, Buggies, ... Double and Single Harness.

On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 9 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.